The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5693. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Correspondence Between Spain and the State Department.

An Authentic Account of Affairs on the Island.

Character of the Spanish Volunteers.

The Speakman and Wyeth Executions.

Views on Independence, Annexation and Belligerency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The President to-day transmitted to the Senate a voluminous document in reply to the resolution calling for information with regard to Cuba. Vice-Consul-General HALL, in a letter to Secretary SEWARD, Nov. 18, 1868, quoted the views of a conservative Cuban, namely: The news of the Spanish revolution is enthusiastically received in Cuba, and stating the views of the Cubans as to slavery as diverse. Some desire immediate, and others the gradual abolition of slavery, while not a few desire the continuance of the institution. The insurrection in the Eastern and Central Departments is represented to be formidable. Mr. HALL adds, that good order prevails in his department. In another letter dated Dec. 27, 1868, he says that the insurrection is gaining strength. The condition at Matanzas is general distrust and paralysis. In February, 1869, he transmits a letter from the Consular Agent at Sagua la Grande. The state of things there is much exaggerated and he sends particulars. Mr. HALL transmits to the Secretary of State, Mr. WASHBURNE, March 11, 1869, what purports to be a decree of the insurgent assembly, abolishing slavery. Mr. HALL, March 27, 1869, transmits to the Second Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. HUNTER, the decree of the Captain-General, dated March 24, authorizing captures on the high seas of vessels carrying men, arms, munitions or effects in aid of the insurgents, and directing the execution as pirates of persons so captured. Secretary FISH informs Minister ROBERTS that United States citizens have the right to carry on the high seas articles destined for the enemies of Spain subject to seizure of such as may be contraband of war, or to capture for violation of a lawfully established blockade. It is consequently hoped the proclamation will be recalled, or such instructions given as will prevent its illegal application to citizens of the United States or their property. A contrary course might endanger the friendly and cordial relations between the two Governments, which it is the sincere desire of the President should be maintained. Mr. HALL, under date of April 2, 1869, transmits a letter from Remedios, and says the majority of American merchants agree with the writer, who states that American born citizens were well treated by the Spanish authorities.

VALMASEDA'S PROCLAMATION.

Mr. HALL to Secretary FISH, April 30, transmits Count VALMASEDA's proclamation of April 4, that every man over fifteen found away from home may be shot; that every unoccupied house and every house not flying the white flag may be burned, and that women living at home or with their relations may be carried forcibly to Jiguani or Bayamo; also informing the Department that Count VALMASEDA was moving his forces into the country. Secretary FISH, May 10, 1869, protests in the interest of civilization and humanity against Count VALMASEDA's proclamation. Secretary FISH to Mr. HALL, May 11, directs him to make representations to the Spanish Government against Count VALMASEDA's proclamation.

GENERAL DULCE AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. PLUMB to Secretary FISH, June 2, states that the volunteers have forced General DULCE to resign. Mr. HALL informs Secretary FISH, June 3, of the lawless conduct of the volunteers at Matanzas. Mr. PLUMB, June 4, acquaints Secretary FISH of the deposition of the Captain-General. The insurgents he says, are mostly creoles. The Spanish residents, with the business and prosperity identified with the island, are dissatisfied with the conduct of the Government. They wish the war was ended. Those who conduct the war and hold the offices are sent out from Spain, and have no interest in the island. The Spanish residents, though disagreeing as to the future, have deposed General DULCE. They may do the same with the new Captain-General, if dissatisfied. The volunteers number about 30,000 on the island. Two thousand of them are in Havana. They are unpaid and furnish their own arms. The Government depends upon them to enforce its decrees. The organization is officered by men of position; the men in the ranks are reckless. The volunteers are intensely loyal. At present it is reported that negotiations are pending between the Captain-General and the Cubans. Mr. PLUMB speaks of the violence of the volunteers and the frequency of collisions and insubordinations, and gives an account of the events that preceded the resignation of General DULCE and his speculations upon what may follow.

THE SPEAKMAN AND WYETH EXECUTIONS.

Mr. PLUMB, June 24, incloses a letter to Mr. FISH from Mr. PHILLIPS, Acting Consul at Santiago de Cuba, giving information of the summary execution of CHARLES SPEAKMAN and ALBERT WYETH, citizens of the United States, and their dying declarations. Secretary FISH, Aug. 10, instructs Minister SICKLES to demand compensation for the families of SPEAKMAN and WYETH: to require that citizens of the United States shall be invested with as broad rights as those of other countries, and to protest in the name of the President against longer carrying on the war in this barbarous manner. Minister SICKLES incloses a copy of his note, Sept. 8, to Mr. BERCEVIA, as to SPEAKMAN and WYETH, &c. Under the instructions in Secretary FISH's note, a report has been called for in these cases and reparation will be made if the facts are as alleged. Mr. SICKLES incloses a copy of Mr. SILVELA's note and of his rejoinder. The Spanish Minister says SPEAKMAN was executed in conformity with law.

THE SEARCH OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

Secretary FISH, July 16, addresses a communication to Minister ROBERTS, calling attention to the Captain-General's proclamation of July 7 as to rights claimed over vessels of the United States on the high seas under treaty of 1795, &c. It assumes power over the commerce of the United States that can only be permitted in time of war. The United States will not yield the right to carry contraband of war in time of peace; will not permit their vessels to be interfered with on the high seas except in time of war. The treaty of 1795 confers no rights over vessels of the United States in time of peace. If Spain is at war, it should be known, in order that notice be immediately given of the restrictions that such state entails upon the commerce of the United States. Mr. FISH asks whether Spain recognizes a state of war as existing, and states that the continuance of the decree, or an attempt to enforce it, will be regarded as a recognition by Spain of a state of war with Cuba. Mr. PLUMB, to Secretary FISH, July 21, transmits the modification of the Governor-General's decree of July 7, as to the search of vessels on the high seas; also the general order of the Captain-General for the conduct of the war with more humanity.

THE SPANISH VIEW OF THE REVOLT.

Minister SICKLES, Aug. 12, to Secretary FISH, communicates his conversation with the Spanish Minister, saying:

"The Minister, interrupting me, as if he thought I had gone quite far enough for the present, at least, acknowledged the sincere and legal manner in which the Government of the United States had fulfilled its international duties in regard to the Cuban insurrection. In former days when the Pro-Slavery Party held the reins of power, there was some anxiety from time to time lest the recklessness of filibusters should involve the two nations in difficulty; but since the victory of the national cause the laboring people of Spain have come to regard the United States as their national friend. The common question was one of the utmost gravity and delicacy. It was the intention of the Spanish [illegible], who initiated and executed the revolutionary movement which have given to Spain its new political [illegible], to make at the earliest moment provision for [illegible] self-government to Cuba; but that fatal insurrection broke out the very moment when it was [illegible] possible to give to Cuba all the rights the [illegible]. The cry of 'Death to Spaniards' was [illegible] it became impossible in the face of [illegible] out the [illegible] Liberal Party [illegible] the world in this Cuban conflict as opposed to self-government and resisting the abolition of slavery. He considered the insurrection as a most deplorable misfortune and mistake, both for Cuba and Spain. If a way could be found to settle all these questions in such a manner as to do justice to Cuba without infringing upon the honor of Spain, the Government would be greatly gratified. There is no intention or desire among the Liberals of Spain ever again to work the Island of Cuba on the old slavery system. It has been their constant wish to grant to the Cubans the administration of their own affairs and the full favor of their own liberty, preserving their commercial connection and some shadow of their political relations."

GENERAL PRIM'S VIEWS.

Minister SICKLES to Secretary FISH, Aug. 14, incloses article 108 of the Spanish Constitution about Cuba. Mr. SILVELA regards it as preventing action upon Cuba till Cuban Deputies arrive at the Cortes. Minister SICKLES also communicates, Aug. 20, a conversation he had with General PRIM, in which the latter said, with great earnestness and emphasis:

"Let the United States be assured of the good faith and the good disposition of Spain. Formidable as the insurrection may become, it has not yet reached the proportions of any of those conflicts in which Governments have found themselves constrained to treat during hostilities. The Cuban insurgents hold no city or fortress. They have no port, no ships. They have no army. They do not presume to offer or accept battle, and now, before the period arrives for active operations, when Spain will send the ample reinforcements she holds in readiness, it is only necessary for the Cubans to accept the assurance of the United States, given on the faith of Spain, that they may have their independence by laying down their arms, electing their Deputy, and declaring their right to be free by a vote of the people."

Minister SICKLES again writes to Secretary FISH, Aug. 21:

"The President of the Council said, 'there is a vast difference between the present insurrection in Cuba and the revolutionary movements by which the Republics of the American Continent gained their independence. In those days negotiations were resorted to, after campaigns had been fought, and battles lost and gained. They had armies in the field and organized Governments supporting them. We see nothing of this in Cuba; only mere roving bands, who fly when they are pursued, and have never been found in number sufficient to give or accept battle. It is very possible that in the lapse of time the insurrection may become more formidable. It may raise armies, it may take cities and fortified towns, it may demonstrate what has not been before demonstrated—that it is supported by a majority of the population. In that case Spain will have something tangible to treat with. But we hope to avoid all this bloodshed, disorder and ruin by making some amicable arrangements now."

ANNEXATION AND INDEPENDENCE.

Minister SICKLES to Secretary FISH, Aug. 24, says:

"In general I find less susceptibility to the idea of a transfer of the island to the United States than to a concession of the independence of Cuba. There is an apprehension that the persons and property of the Spaniards in Cuba would not be safe under Cuban control. This impression I hear prevails in Catalonia."

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

Mr. ROBERTS to Mr. FISH, Sept. 18, submits various considerations and arguments against what he understands to be the settled purpose of the United States to accord belligerent rights to Cuban insurgents. Mr. FISH replies under date of Oct. 13, and, after stating that Mr. ROBERTS' letter was not received until Sept. 25, when just leaving Washington, says:

"It might be sufficient answer to say that no intention to grant belligerent rights has been announced; it is a more perfect answer to say that no such intention has been reached by the United States. Mr. FISH is pleased that Mr. ROBERTS draws his authorities from the history and the statesmen of the United States, and reminds him that Spain conceded belligerency to the South sixty-six days after the bloodless assault on Sumter. The United States have frequently remonstrated, in the interest of humanity, against the manner in which the Cuban contest is waged. The present state of affairs cannot be indefinitely prolonged and the United States reserve the right of future action. Unlawful expeditions in aid of the Cuban insurgents have been planned and one succeeded, but the United States has always been ready to act on information furnished by Mr. ROBERTS, and has acted on such information even when it has proved erroneous."

EVIDENCE OF A STATE OF WAR.

Copies of a number of affidavits submitted by Messrs. LOWRY and EVARTS to establish the existence of a state of war and an independent Government in Cuba, are furnished with a letter dated Dec. 15, from Mr. LOWRY to Mr. FISH, stating that the Attorney-General had declined to consider said affidavits good evidence, and had clearly expressed the purpose of the Government.

Arrival of the Crew of the Lillian at Savannah—An Appropriation by the City to Send them Home.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 20.—The United States flagship *Severn* Rear-Admiral POOR, of the North Atlantic Squadron, arrived off Tybee Bay yesterday with the officers and crew of the Cuban privateer *Lillian*, who were captured by the British authorities and released. They were brought from Nassau, N. P., by the United States steamer *Powhatan* to Key West, and there transferred to the *Severn*, by which steamer they were brought to this point. The steam tug *Christiana* brought them to this city yesterday afternoon. This morning the City Council held a meeting, and appropriated a sum of money to send the released men home. Most of them are from Northern States.

CUBAN MAIL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Bienville* at this port we were in receipt, last night, of late mail intelligence from Cuba. Purser ALEXANDER once more aided the prompt transmission of the TIMES correspondence, printed below.

The Slavery Plot—Hodas to the People—War News—More Troops from Spain.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1869.

The project of reviving the slave trade, of which I made an extended mention in my last, has received a terrible blow in its infancy. The subject was too tempting a bait for the Liberals, and the pamphlet was so palpably wicked that it even failed to meet the unanimous approval of the Diario party. The Captain-General appears to have been taken in; he now explains himself officially to convince the people that he neither approves or could aid such a plan as that proposed by the Sparrowgrass party.

The following is his letter on this subject:

His Excellency the Captain-General having learned that a certain plan of Dr. ESPARRAGO is circulating in Havana, stating to have been approved by the authorities, it is hereby proclaimed that said project has not the General's approbation even in thought or practice, and that said Dr. ESPARRAGO has only been authorized to communicate his plan in a private manner. CESAREO FERNANDEZ, Secretary.

Exit ESPARRAGO and fellow slave traders; may they soon be Christianized and civilized, and may the signers born in Cuba remember that they are not Cubans, and not recognized by their fellow countrymen as such, while the world at large will look on the whole slave trading crew with the scorn and contempt they so richly merit.

WAR NEWS.

A *résumé* of the operations carried into effect during the past week will show no really decisive results favorable to either of the combatants, save in a negative sense, in which view the advantages are undoubtedly in favor of the Spaniards, President GRANT's message, the release of the gunboats, the almost daily arrivals of reinforcements from Spain, the dry cool weather with the consequent prospect of an active campaign—all these causes tend to render buoyant the hopes of *los Peninsulares* in Cuba. In the Eastern Department General VALMASEDA, after the different actions on the banks of the Cauto River during the last days of November, continued scouring the hills and mountains adjacent, and captured a rebel partisan named CODINA, among others of minor importance. Colonel CAMARA assisted by Colonels HIDALGO and RABOUL, with some 2,000, took by storm the intrenched insurgent camp at Mogota, with, as they claim, but small loss to their troops, while the rebel loss was heavy. Cubans do not deny the main fact, *i. e.*, the capture by the troops of the intrenchments and camp, nor that their loss was great, but say they yileded to superior force, and not then till Spanish soldiers dead and dying laid in heaps in front of the ditches. General VALMASEDA is making vigorous efforts at Santiago de Cuba to clean out *once more* the rebs that won't stay away from between that city and Manzanillo. General PUELLO is heard of but little. Strong parties from his command have plenty to do guarding the Nuevitas and Puerto Principe Railroad, while he with several regiments, of which 1,000 to 1,200 are sick in hospitals, remains at Puerto Principe, subject to orders from General CARBO, the new commander of the Central Department. At Encrucijada, on the Sagua Railroad, the mounted rural police destroyed some huts made of palm leaves that were being occupied by rebel families. The insurgents in their flying camp fields have confined themselves mostly to the neighborhoods of Trinidad and Cienfuegos.

MORE TROOPS.

A Spanish transport landed to-day 1,138 volunteers from the Province of Catalonia. This afternoon they are running about the streets of the city like a parcel of half-crazy beings, looking up countrymen among the shopkeepers and tradesmen of Havana, which is no difficult matter, for they are a handy, patient, frugal, industrious race, foremost in every trade and occupation in Cuba. Las Catalanes are known as the Yankees of Spain, though their habits of economy and patient toil for years to be enabled to then gather the ripe fruit of their industry, would put Yankees to blush. The Catalan Volunteers, with bare feet half covered with hempen sandals, pantaloons of striped linen, with the bottoms inclosed tightly by russet-colored leather leggings fitting to the ankles and reaching nearly to the knees, a red sash about their waists holding their shirts down, and the whole attire finished off by a long red woolen clownish-looking cap—such is their uniform—look comical enough. UASIMODO.

EUROPE.

The Spanish Refugees in France—Another Rochefort Sensation in the Chambers—French Postal Relations with the United States.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—It is rumored that the Empress was instrumental in having the Spanish refugees ordered out of France, but the report is unfounded. The intermeddling of these refugees with revolutionists here was the real cause of their expulsion.... In the Corps Legislatif to-day M. HENRI ROCHEFORT addressed an interpellation to the Government relative to the expulsion from French territory of the political refugee Señor PAUL ANGELO, a Deputy to the Spanish Cortes. He said the Government permitted ex-Queen ISABELLA and the Carlists to conspire in this country against Spain, but exercised all its severity against the Spanish Republicans. M. ROCHEFORT concluded with these words: "You have only one fear—it is the Republic. She is near at hand, and will avenge the wrongs of Frenchmen and of Spaniards." M. FORCADE, Minister of the Interior, replied that Señor PAUL ANGELO was expelled because he shared in the disloyal aspirations of French Republicans, and expressed them openly. In proof of this, M. FORCADE quoted from a speech made by Señor PAUL at a banquet of free thinkers, in which the early proclamation of the Republic in France is predicted. The Minister denounced the red flag of revolution and ended with the threat that the moment the Republicans exchanged speech for action, the Government would reduce them to impotence.... The Emperor has established by decree a Commission to encourage and aid all military societies of mutual assistance founded or to be founded in France; and to this end the Emperor grants 500,000 francs to the Commission, of which he is to be Honorary President.... General BANKS leaves Paris to-night on his return to the United States. He had a long and very interesting audience with the Emperor NAPOLEON yesterday at the Tuileries. The Emperor expressed his earnest wish for a satisfactory understanding with the United States on postal matters and other things equally important. His Majesty regretted that his Ministers had not fulfilled his desires in all these respects.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—It is reported that France is urging the Great Powers to disarm, and offers to set the example; but Berlin journals discredit the report.... The *Times* to-day blames the Government for its vacillation at Londonderry, in protecting rather than forbidding the display. The result, however, the *Times* admits, was better than expected.

CANADA.

The New-York Drawback Fraud Case—The Proceedings at Montreal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Can., Dec. 20.—The Caldwell case was continued to-day before Judge COURSOL, and the Press were admitted. KORN testified that in October, 1866, the affidavit on which the Government subsequently granted the drawback claim, was drawn up in the main office of the firm, of which CALDWELL was one active member; that it was then taken into private office adjoining; that CALDWELL and MULLIGAN were the only parties in that office; that when they came out CALDWELL handed witness the affidavit and told him to take it to a notary; witness then noticed that the name of W. RICHARDS was attached to it; that said name was not on it when it went into private office; that witness then took affidavit to P. W. KENYON, notary, who signed and sealed it without question and knowing that witness was not RICHARDS. GAMBERCER testified that said affidavit was the basis of the claim and that the claim was paid upon it. Consul General DART was called in to testify as to the interpretation of certain points of United States law. VANZANT, an employe in the New-York Custom House, testified there was no shipment of goods by the bark *Jennie*, as alleged. The case will be continued to-morrow.

The Texas Election—Davis Still Ahead.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 20.—The Houston *Telegraph* reports returns from 119 counties, in which DAVIS has a majority of 620. Only seven counties are yet to be heard from. The Legislature is; Senate—13 Republicans, 14 Conservatives and 3 to hear from; House—36 Republicans, 45 Conservatives and 9 to hear from. General REYNOLDS has ordered elections to be held in the counties of Navarro and Milan, which did not vote at the general election.

The Hazleton Coal Mine Disaster—Three Bodies Recovered.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Dec. 20.—Up to 7 o'clock P. M. to-day three bodies, those of Mrs. SWANK, her oldest daughter and youngest child, were found in the mine at Stockton, near Hazleton. The youngest child was in the oldest girl's arms with a sheet wrapped around it. The head of the oldest girl was crushed. The mother was much bruised in the face.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—This morning the locomotive "Annapolis," of the Reading Railroad, exploded near the crossing of the Reading and Trenton Railroad, killing the engineer, JOSEPH NAGLE, and injuring three other men, one of whom will lose an arm. The locomotive was a very old one.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The stone chapel of the Swedenborgian Society at Waltham, Mass., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It took fire from a furnace. The building was insured for $4,000.... Rev. E. B. GANNETT has resigned the pastoral charge of the Arlington-street Unitarian Church after a connection of forty-five years.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The failure of the firm of CHARLES T. SHEPARD & Co., flour dealers, with $60,000 liabilities at Buffalo and $40,000 at Oswego, is announced. It is said that their creditors will not lose heavily.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 20.—The returns of the vote of Saturday on the Constitutional Convention are meagre. The Convention, however, will be carried.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—At a meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee, this evening, resolutions were adopted favoring the election of Hon. JOHN L. FLAGG as Speaker of the next Assembly.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 20.—General CANBY has ordered that one per cent. of the interest due on the 1st of January, 1870, on State coupon bonds, and one per cent. on registered bonds, shall be paid on the 1st proximo.

Fire in Carmine-Street—Three Men Burned.

At 11:45 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the rear of the fur store of HAASE & JACOBS, No. 28 Carmine-street, and, before the flames were extinguished, a loss of $8,000 was caused to the stock, which was insured for $4,000 in the Germania and in one other Company. CHARLES HAASE and MORRIS JACOBS, the two proprietors, and RAPHAEL JACOBS, a brother of the last named, were asleep in the building at the time, and were very badly but not seriously burned. They were taken to a neighboring drug store, where their injuries were dressed.

WASHINGTON.

The War on the Post Offices—Debate in the House on the Georgia Bill—The Supreme Bench—Mr. Stanton and Mr. Hoar—Work of the Committees.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The discomfited plunderers who have turned their batteries upon the New-York and Boston Post Offices, because they have been successfully foiled in all attempts to corrupt or intimidate the supervising architect, have secured a lodgment with the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and a resolution was to-day reported from that body reciting the fact of the alleged charges and authorizing the Committee to make investigation and send for persons and papers. It is altogether probable that the Committee were induced to report this resolution more by a desire to spend the holidays in New-York and Boston at the public expense than by any belief that the charges were well founded. There can be, under the circumstances, no objection to any investigation instituted in good faith, although the Committee in question have no more business to take jurisdiction of the matter than the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. But if they do thus assume control of the matter they ought at least to pay some attention to the animus of the charges. The man who brought the charges before the Committee is a bitter personal enemy of the architect, and permits no opportunity for showing his malice to pass. Concerning the charge of expending more money than has been appropriated for New-York, such an act on the part of any Government officer was made a penal offence by the last Congress, and a single inquiry at the Treasury Department would have disproved the allegation by showing that there is still over $100,000 to the credit of that appropriation. If the Committee really make an investigation, they cannot fail to discover the influence which prompts this malicious movement.

THE GEORGIA DEBATE.

The House took up the Georgia bill to-day as it had passed the Senate, and, after an ineffectual attempt of Mr. FARNSWORTH to get Virginia taken up also, the consideration of Georgia was proceeded with. General BUTLER at first proposed to have a vote to-day, but the Democrats threatened a filibustering movement unless more time was allowed for debate. It was finally agreed that a vote should be taken to-morrow at 3 o'clock, and an evening session held for debate. BUTLER opened the debate, and was followed by BECK, of Kentucky, who belongs to the Reconstruction Committee, and who caused to be read a letter from the State Treasurer of Georgia, which was very savage on Governor BULLOCK's administration of the State finances. At the hour of adjournment for the recess the debate had degenerated into a personal attack on the Governor, and BUTLER had given notice that three-fourths of the time for debate was to be allowed to the Democrats. BINGHAM and FARNSWORTH, and several other Republicans, will oppose the bill in its present shape; and BINGHAM gave notice that he should, at the first opportunity, move to postpone the bill to the 16th of January next.

THE SUPREME BENCH.

The President promptly sent to the Senate today the nomination of Mr. STANTON for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and when the Senate went into Executive session, which it did on the reception of the message, Mr. STANTON was made the recipient of the distinguished honor of a prompt confirmation, without the customary reference, by a vote of 46 to 11. It is very seldom, indeed, that such a mark of confidence is displayed, and generally only in the case of Cabinet officers. The nomination was received on all hands, the Democracy excepted, of course, with the heartiest expressions of satisfaction, and the President was warmly commended for so promptly recognizing the feeling that had been made manifest in favor of the appointment. Mr. STANTON will not take his seat until the 1st of February. The failure of the Senate to confirm Judge HOAR is in striking contrast with the action upon Mr. STANTON's nomination, and is the subject of much comment. It is evident that if Mr. STANTON's nomination was intended to make that of Judge HOAR more palatable to the Senate, the intention has failed of effect. The opposition to Mr. HOAR is stronger than was supposed, and, unfortunately for him, is not founded upon any basis which is subject to party or other control. Every member who opposes him seems to have a different reason for it, and that very fact may prevent the opposition from organizing sufficient force to reject him. I adhere to the opinion expressed heretofore that Mr. HOAR will be confirmed in the end.

THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the House Appropriation Committee, will to-morrow report a small bill embodying only two items, for action before the recess: First, the payment of the Legislature now in session and penniless, and the payment of LITTLE, BROWN & Co., of Boston, for the publication of the laws. It is necessary to have action in these cases before the holiday adjournment.

The Senate Committee on Pensions held an hour's session this morning and discussed the general business before that body. At the last session of Congress, a large number of petitions and memorials were presented from persons who participated in the War of 1812, and their heirs, many of whom are in destitute circumstances. The number of these memorials has been increased during the present session, and the Committee to-day had a general talk on the whole subject. The sentiment of the Committee appeared to be in favor of introducing a general bill, placing the extremely indigent on the pension rolls, and it is probable that a measure of this character will be offered in the beginning of the new year. The Committee on Commerce of the House had under consideration to-day the bill introduced last session by Mr. JUDD, providing that merchandise imported at any port of entry of the United States, which appears by the invoice to be destined for either Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, New-Orleans, St. Louis, or Portland, may be immediately transported to these cities, on the execution of a bond by and at the sole cost and risk of the owners, the Collector of the port of entry being authorized to make entry thereof for warehouse at such ports. Representative JUDD addressed the Committee on the subject, and after an extended discussion a sub-committee, consisting of the Chairman, Mr. DIXON, Mr. FINKELNBURG and Mr. CONGER, was appointed to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The cost of the last registration and election in Virginia was $65,000, and Mr. PALMER, of Iowa, to-day introduced a bill appropriating that amount for defraying the above expenditure, which will probably be included in the Deficiency bill when it is reported to the House.

MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENT.

The Secretary of War was among the visitors at the House to-day. He was interested in the continuance of the work on the Des Moines Rapids in the Mississippi River, and the Committee on Appropriations reported a bill in the House appropriating $200,000 for this purpose, for the remainder of the current fiscal year. It was passed with little delay, and will prevent a stoppage of the work, which would have occurred next month but for this timely appropriation.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

Edwin M. Stanton, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, *vice* Robert C. Grier, resigned; George W. Ward, to be Surgeon in the Navy; Wells R. Bell, to be Surveyor of Customs at Selma, Ala.; Joseph Shields, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of West Virginia. To be Postmasters—James W. Glover, at Oxford, N. Y.; George W. Parmenter, at Brandon, Vt.; R. W. Clarke, at Brattleboro, Vt.; John B. Bass, at Quincy, Mass.; William H. Needham, at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

PETITIONS.

Mr. CARPENTER presented the petitions from members of the legal profession of New-York, ask'ng for an increase of the salaries of the Judges of the United States Courts, which were referred.

A large number of petitions for removal of political disabilities were presented.

THE DUTY ON COAL.

Mr. CONKLING presented the petition of citizens of Erie County, New-York, praying the entire removal of duties on coal, and stated that it was numerously signed by gentlemen competent to form a correct judgment on the subject.

Mr. FENTON presented and indorsed a similar petition, signed by citizens of Buffalo, together with a letter urging the same action, signed by A. G. STEVENS, ROBERT HADFIELD and HORATIO SEYMOUR, as the Committee appointed by a public meeting to memorialize Congress for the removal of all duties on coal.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to provide for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by the French prior to July 31, 1801. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to charter an American and Holland Ocean Cable Company, providing for direct telegraphic communication between Washington, New-York, Holland and Europe generally, under concession granted by the King of Holland to WILLIAM CORNELL JEWETT. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. SCHURZ introduced a bill to reform the civil service of the United States, the provisions of which he explained. The bill was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if compatible with the public interests, copies of any correspondence between the United States and Great Britain, concerning questions pending between the two countries since the rejection of the Claims Convention by the Senate; also a resolution which was agreed to calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the reports of Captain BRYANT and H. H. MCINTYRE on Alaska.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported, with an amendment, the joint resolution for the publication for the use of the Senate 3,000 copies, and for the use of the House 5,000 copies, of the eulogies upon the late Senator FESSENDEN, with an accompanying portrait of the deceased. The bill was passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported on a substitute for various propositions before them, a joint resolution declaring that the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in Congress.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, reported favorably the bill relative to repealing the duties on canned and preserved fish. He stated that these articles had been overlooked in the bill repealing duties on preserved fruits, &c.

Mr. PATTERSON reported favorably the House joint resolution to annul the leasing of the Custom House block in San Francisco, which, after some discussion, was passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, at 1:35 o'clock P. M., the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, when the doors were closed. Upon the doors being opened, shortly after 5 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KELLEY presented the memorial of the Senators and Representatives from Tennessee in Congress, praying Congress to interpose for the relief of loyal citizens of Tennessee against the recent impending revolutionary proceedings in that State, and for the maintenance of a republican form of government therein.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. POLAND—Providing for a free system of national banking.

By Mr. HILL—Declaratory of the act of 27th of July, 1868, for an American line of mail and emigrant passenger steamships between New-York and one or more European ports.

By Mr. BINGHAM—Granting pensions to the surviving soldiers and widows of the war of 1812.

By Mr. HEATON—Authorizing the building of a third or fourth order of lighthouse at Chicamicomico, in the vicinity of Body Island, N. C., and appropriating $30,000.

By Mr. NIBLACK—To suspend the provisions of the act of March 18, 1869, to strengthen the public credit until the United States shall resume the payment in coin of all the obligations of the Government; also, to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH—Abolishing the franking privilege.

By Mr. BURDELL—To regulate labor contracts made with immigrants in the United States.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE—To provide for payment of bounty to soldiers discharged by reason of sickness contracted in the line of duty.

By Mr. PALMER—Appropriating $65,000 for completing the payment of expenses of the election held in the First Military District of Virginia on the 6th of July, 1869, and the expenses of registration.

By Mr. CHAVES, of New-Mexico—Making grants for wagon roads in New-Mexico.

By Mr. MCCORMICK, of Arizona—Authorizing the acceptance of volunteers from the Governor of Arizona Territory.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. COX—Declaring

That among the evils arising out of the late civil war is that of an irredeemable paper currency; that it is one of the highest duties of the Government to secure to the citizens a medium of exchange of fixed, unvarying value; that that implies a return to a specie basis; that no substitute can be received, and that it should be commenced now and reached at the earliest practicable moment.

Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. REEVES—Directing

That the Secretary of War communicate reports, estimates, &c., as to the feasibility and cost of cutting through Hallett's Point, off Hell Gate, about the head of Long Island Sound, a channel sufficiently straight and deep to remove or materially reduce the perils now attending navigation there; also as to the progress of the work in blasting Hell Gate.

Adopted.

By Mr. FITCH, reciting the allegation

That money has been expended largely in excess of appropriations for the New-York and Boston Post Offices, and that the New-York Post Office building has been commenced and is progressing in an unsuitable and illegal manner, and in utter disregard of the plans authorized and approved by Congress, and instructing the Post Office Committee to make an inspection of those Post Offices, of the progress made in the building, the suitableness of the locations, the plans and probable cost and the necessity for their completion, with power to send for persons and papers.

Adopted.

VIRGINIA.

Mr. WHITTEMORE introduced a bill providing for the assembling of the Virginia Legislature and administering the test oath to its members and officers. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to suspend the rules that he might introduce and have put upon its passage a joint resolution declaring that Virginia has performed the required acts entitling her to a representation in Congress, and that she is entitled to such representation.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 63, nays 106. Among the Republicans who voted for Mr. FARNSWORTH's motion were Messrs. Bingham, Farnsworth, Heaton, Hill, Ketcham, Laflin, Poland, Smith of Vermont, Tanner and Wilson of Minnesota.

RECONSTRUCTION OF GEORGIA.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, then, at 2:30 o'clock, moved that the House proceed to the business on the Speaker's table in order to take up and pass the Senate bill to promote reconstruction in Georgia. A motion was made to lay that motion on the table, and the yeas and nays were called for. This was understood as the first of a series of dilatory motions. The motion was negatived—yeas 48, nays 119.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules be suspended, and the House proceed at once to the consideration of Senate bill No. 281, entitled "An act to promote the reconstruction of the State of Georgia," and that at 4 o'clock P. M. of this day, or as soon thereafter as possible, the House shall, without dilatory motions, proceed to vote on the passage of the same.

Mr. WOOD—The gentleman proposes to allow an hour and a half for discussion.

The SPEAKER (interrupting)—The resolution is not debatable.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that the House adjourn, and demanded the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered. Mr. ELDRIDGE then moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn till Wednesday.

The Speaker decided that under the rule that motion was not in order.

Mr. ELDRIDGE appealed from the decision.

The Speaker had the proper rule read, and then he directed the Clerk to call the roll.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—An appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The SPEAKER (peremptorily)—The Clerk will call the roll.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and the House refused to adjourn.

After considerable discussion between Messrs. COX, BUTLER, VOORHEES, BECK and ELDRIDGE, the resolution, modified so as to require the vote to be taken at 3 o'clock to-morrow, was adopted.

Mr. BINGHAM reserved his right to move to postpone the bill till the third Monday in January.

The Speaker stated that the resolution would not preclude a motion to postpone or to amend. The bill was then read as it passed the Senate.

[The bill, as amended, authorizes the Governor to summon the Legislature elected under General MEADE's proclamation; requires the administration of the "iron clad" and other oaths of allegiance to each member; orders the rejection, as ineligible, of all who neglect or are unable to take the oaths; prohibits the exclusion of any member on account of race, color or previous condition; authorizes the President or Governor to employ the military, if necessary, in carrying out the provisions of the act; and declares that the Fifteenth Amendment shall be ratified before representatives shall be admitted to Congress.]

Mr. BECK offered an amendment, requiring

That the day fixed for the meeting of the Legislature be not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the date of the Governor's proclamation; providing for elections to fill vacancies in the Legislature; inserting the word "voluntarily" in the oath declaring that the person taking it had not engaged in the rebellion, &c.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, remarked that any immaterial amendment would endanger the bill, and endanger the lives of many good people in Georgia. One Senator and four Representatives, white and colored, had been murdered, and fifteen Representatives had been driven from their houses; and now it was proposed by the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky that the rebel element be allowed to fill the vacancies thus created. That was a new way of changing majorities—to murder your opponents and then ask time to elect men to fill their places. Yet he understood that a gentleman (Mr. BINGHAM) would move to postpone the bill until the rest of the Republican majority in the Legislature might be murdered. If the Georgia rebels had time till the third Monday in January they would change the majority, or, at any rate, would have enough killed or driven out of the State, so that when the Legislature came together and the incompetent men came to be weeded out, there would not be a quorum by which to pass the Fifteenth Amendment or do any other legislative act. Then a new election would have to be ordered, and they would take care to elect men who would be just as bitter as those who would be got rid of, but who by a stretch of conscience could take the oath.

Mr. BECK, a member of the Reconstruction Committee, argued that the State of Georgia having complied with all the conditions imposed by the Reconstruction laws, and having been admitted to representation, was as much a sovereign State in the Union as New-York or Ohio, and whatever Congress did to-day to Georgia, it could with equal propriety do to New-York, or Ohio, or Massachusetts. He quoted the dispatch sent by Mr. TIFT to the Georgia Legislature, "partly in the writing of President GRANT," advising the submission to the Courts of the question of negro eligibility to hold office, and then to adjourn. That advice was acted on; the question was submitted to the Courts and the Legislature adjourned. The Circuit Court had decided against the eligibility of negroes to office, and that decision had been overruled by the Supreme Court of the State. The Legislature was to meet on the second Monday in January, and this bill proposed to anticipate the action of the Legislature, and to throw the whole matter into the hands of Governor BULLOCK, who was charged with misappropriating the funds of the State, and to be afraid of impeachment by the Legislature.

Mr. BUTLER inquired whether Governor BULLOCK had not testified this morning, before the Reconstruction Committee, that his transactions with the funds of the State had been referred to a Committee of the Legislature, which had exonerated him.

Mr. BECK replied that Governor BULLOCK's statement was that such of those matters as had occurred and were known before the adjournment of the Legislature—because many of them had occurred since—had been referred to a Legislative Committee, and that a majority of the Committee had decided in his favor. But the Legislature itself had overruled the report, and had adopted the minority report, refusing to exonerate him; and to-day the Legislature held the whip over him, subject to impeachment.

Without concluding his speech, Mr. BECK yielded to a motion to take a recess, and the House, at 4:40 o'clock took a recess until 7:30 this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. BECK resumed and concluded his argument in opposition to the bill. He said that neither Governor BULLOCK, nor any of his friends, had successfully contradicted the charges made by the State Treasurer against him. If these were true, Governor BULLOCK was, of all men, the very last whom Congress should make absolute despot (as the bill proposed) over the State of Georgia. If Congress were determined to turn Georgia out of the Union, and restore her to the condition of a conquered province or territorial dependency, let her, in the name of humanity, be put under the charge of a man who would do justice to her. Governor BULLOCK had himself admitted that he could not take the test oath, as he had, in the capacity of express agent, given aid and support to the Confederacy. Speaking of President GRANT's allusion to Georgia, in his annual Message, he declared his belief that the President was not aware of the interpretation which his language would receive, and said that if he believed that President GRANT had deliberately, intentionally, and in the face of the fact that Georgia was a reconstructed State, advised Congress to seize her and throw her out of the Union, he would denounce the scheme as the most infamous ever tendered to an American Congress. As to the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, he predicted that the States of the Union never would admit that a constitutional amendment thus forced upon Georgia and other States of the South should ever be regarded as binding. He hoped that the great States of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio would, if that amendment were forced upon them by the coercion and duress of the States of the South, refuse to change the State Constitutions in obedience to the mandate of Congress, and appeal to the Courts to sustain them. There was not a Court in the country that would not sustain their position.

Mr. WINANS argued in support of the bill. He held that the admission of Representatives from Georgia into the House did not constitute her full admission into the Union so long as she was not also represented in the Senate. Her Constitution was one of the conditions of admission, and if that had been trampled upon and violated by the expulsion of colored members, that was a violation of the conditions, and Congress was justified in resuming control of the State.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether the gentleman had considered the fact, that in the act readmitting Georgia, it was recited in the preamble that she had complied with all the requirements of Congress and the Reconstruction acts.

Mr. WINANS replied that he had, but that in his judgment, notwithstanding that act of Congress, Georgia was not a State fully in the Union, because not represented in both Houses of Congress.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether, if the two Houses were to refuse to admit the Senators and Representatives from New-York, the State of New-York would be out of the Union.

Mr. WINANS replied that it would certainly not have any power as a State in the Union unless represented in Congress.

Mr. WOODWARD argued that the whole head and front of the offence of Georgia was that its Legislature erred in a question of law. Had anybody ever before heard of a mistake in law being remedied by the annihilation of the State in which it took place? Had General GRANT never made any mistake in law? Had he never been in any doubt about the Spanish gunboats? He had admitted that he had been. And was he therefore to be put to death because he had made a mistake? There was not a day that the highest Courts of the land did not differ in opinion, and yet it seemed perfectly clear to General GRANT's mind, by his message, that the only remedy for a doubtful question of law in Georgia was to annihilate Georgia. In concluding Mr. WOODWARD appealed to the House to postpone this bill. He was willing to hold it *in terrorem* over the Legislature. Let the Legislature meet, and if it did not conform to the judicial opinion on this very nice and doubtful proposition, let Congress punish Georgia if it chose with some such bill as this.

Mr. FITCH supported the bill on the ground that if any State violated the compact on which she was admitted as a State, Congress had a right to resume its jurisdiction over it.

Mr. MORGAN addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He declared his solemn conviction that the single object of the then leader of the Republican Party was the subversion of the free institutions of the country and a desire of war to that end, to weaken the Executive power, and to emasculate the Supreme Court, and he warned New-England of the fate she was preparing for herself in breaking down State rights—the only ground on which she had twelve Senators in the Senate, while Ohio, with an equal population, had only two.

Mr. AXTELL gave his reasons why he should vote against the bill.

Several members asked and obtained the privilege to print speeches on the question.

Mr. COBURN advocated the bill; Mr. BRIGGS opposed it, declaring it one of the most outrageous of its character that was ever introduced in a legislative body; and Mr. HOGE, of South Carolina, advocated the passage of the bill. The only objection he had to it was that it was not general in its application to all the Southern States.

The House at 11:30 o'clock adjourned.

THE REVENUE.

Fourth Annual Report of Special Commissioner Wells.

Progress of the Nation During the Year Now Closing.

Our Industry, Trade, Commerce, &c.

Views of the Commissioner on the Free Trade Question.

Important Recommendations for Modifications of the Tariff.

The fourth annual report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue will be read with great interest. It opens with a review of the progress of the nation for the year 1869.

The Commissioner says: To review the main features of our national experience in respect to capital and industry for the past year, is but to chronicle and affirm anew the apparent continuance of that same wonderful ratio of progress and development which, with the exception of a period of war, has especially characterized the annual history of the nation for the last quarter of a century.

The revenue receipts of the national exchequer, as in every other year since the termination of the war, have been largely in excess of national expenditures; the tide of labor-seeking, wealth-producing immigration continues to flow with increasing volume upon our shores of the West as upon those of the East; the aggregate of the crops has been bountiful in quantity, excellent in quality, and in excess of any recent average; the radius of settlement has been so rapidly extended, that millions of acres are now included in its area which twelve months ago were uncultivated wilderness; the number of miles of railway constructed has been greater than that of any preceding year, and a regular daily routine of travel and traffic has for the first time been established thereon across the continent; the restoration of the South to a condition of prosperity, equal or greater than that which prevailed antecedent to the war, is a work well nigh accomplished; peace reigns in all our borders, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the St. John's to the Rio Grande, there are few who, exempt from physical ailment, need hunger from scarcity of food or be idle for lack of some opportunity for remunerative employment. In short, the experience of another year reaffirms the principle before announced, that the progress and growth of the country, through its elements of vitality, viz., great national resources and an inherent spirit of energy and enterprise in the people, is in a great degree independent of legislation, and of the impoverishment and disorder which the occurrence of a long war has necessarily occasioned.

In support of the above generalizations, the Commissioner would next ask attention to the following specific evidence:

EXCESS OF NATIONAL REVENUE OVER NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

The national revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, was $370,943,747 24. The national expenditure for the same period was $321,490,597 75, leaving an excess of revenue over expenditure of $49,453,149 46.

The following table shows the relation of receipts to expenditures for each fiscal year since the termination of the war:

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Excess of Receipts.
1865-'66....	$558,032,620 06	$520,750,940 48	$37,281,679 58
1866-'67....	490,634,010 27	346,729,129 33	143,905,880 94
1867-'68....	405,638,083 32	377,340,284 86	28,297,798 46
1868-'69....	370,943,747 21	321,490,597 75	49,453,149 46

TOTAL COST OF THE WAR.

It would seem to be desirable at this point, now that all feeling in regard to the subject from its bearing on political questions has apparently passed away, to place upon record the exact cost of the war, as near as the same can be determined. With this object attention is asked to the following exhibit:

The amount of outstanding national indebtedness March 7, 1861, was..........	$76,455,299 28

During the four years of war which terminated in April, 1865, (April 1, 1861, to April 1, 1865,) the actual receipts of the Treasury were as follows:

From internal revenue..........	$314,337,317 01
From customs..........	280,361,618 45
From lands..........	1,812,088 80
From direct tax..........	4,688,259 32
From miscellaneous sources..........	74,120,413 37
Total receipts..........	$675,799,891 94

The receipts of revenue from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1869, inclusive, during which period the larger portion of the expenditures has been directly in consequence of the war, were as follows:

From internal revenue..........	$967,207,221 41
From customs..........	729,991,875 97
From lands..........	7,402,188 28
From direct tax..........	2,017,217 30
From miscellaneous sources..........	194,949,122 13
Total receipts..........	$1,908,567,625 09
The amount of outstanding indebtedness, less cash and sinking fund in Treasury, June 30, 1869, was..........	$2,489,002,480 58
Deducting from this the amount of outstanding indebtedness at the outbreak of the war, (76,455,299 28,) we have, as the sum borrowed for war purposes and not repaid out of the receipts above indicated..........	2,412,547,181 30
Making the total expenditure (loans and receipts) in eight and a quarter years of war and its effects..........	4,996,914,498 33
Deducting the amount which, but for the war, might be taken as the average expenditure of the Government during this period, say $100,000,000 per annum..........	825,000,000 00
We shall have..........	$4,171,914,498 33

which sum represents the cost of the war to the United States Government down to June 30, 1869.

To this sum should be added the value of the pensions now paid by the Government on account of the war, if the same were capitalized. This, at eight years' purchase of the present annual payment, would amount to about two hundred millions.

But this aggregate, however large, must still further be increased by other items if we would reach the true cost of the war to us as a people, the above representing only the expenditures of the National Government.

These additional charges are substantially as follows:

Increase of State debts, mainly on war account..........	$123,000,000
County, city and town indebtedness increased on account of the war (estimated)*..........	200,000,000
Expenditures of States, counties, cities and towns, on account of the war, not represented by funded debt, (estimated)..........	[illegible]
Estimated loss to the loyal States from the diversion and suspension of industry, and the reduction of the American marine and carrying trade..........	1,200,000,000
Estimated direct expenditures and loss of property by the Confederate States by reason of the war†..........	2,700,000,000

*The report of the Comptroller of the State of New-York for 1869 states the bounty debt of the State to have been $28,882,000 in 1867; and the amount of local debt for war expenditures to have aggregated in 1868 the sum of $34,785,745 10. The war debt of the State of Massachusetts is at present $16,573,244; the local war debt of the State is not known. The amount paid by this State for bounties and to soldiers' families up to January, 1869, is returned at $28,301,500.

†In making this estimate of the loss by the war to the States in rebellion, a standard of value has been taken which is between the gold standard on the one hand, and the standard of the depreciated Confederate currency on the other. The intention has been to take these losses at a standard of value conforming in general to that of the Northern States during the same period.

IMMIGRATION.

The following is a revised and the most accurate attainable statement of the course of alien immigration into the United States since and including the year 1856:

1856..........	200,436	1863..........	176,282
1857..........	251,306	1864..........	193,418
1858..........	123,126	1865..........	248,120
1859..........	121,282	1866..........	318,554
1860..........	153,640	1867..........	[illegible]
1861..........	91,920	1868..........	[illegible]
1862..........	91,987	1869..........	[illegible]
Total in fourteen years..........			[illegible]

Total from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1869, fourteen years, 1,514,316.

The present increment of population of the United States, from the natural increase of births over deaths and from immigration, is probably at the rate of 1,100,000 per annum as a minimum.

INDUSTRIAL RESUSCITATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH.

But no one circumstance pertaining to the history of the past more strikingly illustrates the extent of the resources of the country, and the energy of the population, than the recent industrial resuscitation and development of the South. In 1865 this section of our country, which, in 1860, represented nearly one-third of the entire population, and, omitting the value of the slaves, nearly two-sevenths of the aggregate wealth of the nation, found itself, as the result of four years of civil war, entirely prostrate; without industry, without tools, without money, credit or crops; deprived of local self-government, and, to a great extent, of all political privileges; the flower of its youth in the hospitals, or dead upon the battlefields, with society disorganized, and starvation imminent or actually present. Furthermore, the first efforts of the people of the South to improve their condition were also in the highest degree discouraging. During the years 1866 and 1867 the crops, both of cotton and grain, were, to a very great extent, failures. The freedmen were not disposed to work for hire; demanded excessive wages, and after accepting them, too often rendered poor service. The general result of all attempts to revive production seemed, therefore, up to 1868, to leave both freedman and planter in a condition more destitute and discouraged even than at the close of the war. But the year 1868, the third year of the free-labor experiment, at last brought an improvement. The harvest was sufficiently abundant to furnish the people with cheap food and to produce a large surplus for the future and for export, while the value returned from the sale of the exportable product of that year, in the form of cotton, grain, sugar, tobacco and naval stores, and the like, amounted to an aggregate of at least $300,000,000 in currency. Such a result of effort and industry, which in its very statement assumes the character of the marvelous, has brought to the people of the South, before so enfeebled, poor and discouraged, a large measure of strength and prosperity. It has restored the broken and exhausted lines of railway intercommunication, and is creating many additional ones; it is enriching the soil, and increasing the quality and quantity of the great staple per acre, through the extensive purchase and use of fertilizers and improved tools and implements; it is planting that distributor of comforts and necessities—the country store—at the cross roads; and has led to a truer independence than could ever have been purchased through a victory at arms. The year 1869 has also closed auspiciously. The aggregate of the crops has almost uniformly been greater, while prices have continued to prove highly remunerative.

The general testimony of Northern manufacturers is, that the new cotton is far superior in cleanliness, strength, and uniformity of fibre and absence of waste, than any ever before sent to market, while "a new variety, originating in Mississippi, the 'Peeler,' has also been introduced and brought to market, which commands a price from twenty-five to thirty per cent. higher than any other green-seed cotton of the same grade, because of the superior staple."

VALUE OF THE GROSS ANNUAL PRODUCT OF THE NATION.

In respect to the value of the annual product of the nation, the data available for the formation of an opinion are also exceedingly limited, being mainly deductions from the census of 1860, a comparison of the results of similar investigations recently undertaken in Great Britain, and the estimated value of the products moved annually upon the railways of the country.

As has been already stated, the gross value of the annual product of the United States, as deduced from the census returns of 1860, was $3,804,000,000, and the gross value of the product of the year to each person $121 03. The corresponding figures for Great Britain for 1868-69, are $4,070,000,000 and $134 respectively.

If we now assume $175 (currency) as the present value of the annual *per capita* product of the whole nation, and the population as 39,000,000, the gross value of the annual product becomes $6,825,000,000. Large as is this estimate, it is confirmed in general by the results afforded by investigations which have been recently made in respect to the quantity and value of the freight moved annually upon American railways.

If the estimate of $175 currency, as the present average value of the annual *per capita* product of the nation, as compared with $121 in 1860, should appear too small, it may be well to consider for a moment the components of a nation who by their labor create this value. Thus, of the present estimated population of 39,000,000, about one-half, or 19,000,000, are females; forty-two per cent. of the whole number of both sexes are below the age of 16, while four and a half per cent. are over 60. Of the proportion of the whole population between the ages of 16 and 65 who are incapacitated for labor, no accurate determination can be made; but adopting the data afforded by the experience of the friendly societies of England—subject to certain local qualifications—the number in our present population undoubtedly approximates 600,000.

In Great Britain the results of investigation show that out of a population of 30,000,000, fifty-four per cent. of the whole number are without income or wages, or, in other words, for every five persons who support themselves, six are dependent. In the United States, where there is less disposition and less necessity for women and children, or the aged, to engage in remunerative employments, the Commissioner believes that the above ratio as ascertained for Great Britain will be greatly exceeded, and that thirty-three per cent., or 12,870,000, will fairly represent that portion of our population who are in receipt of income. It seems probable that the whole number of persons, who, by their labor, add directly to the wealth of the country is not in excess of 10,000,000, and this number, it is to be noted, sustains as great a ratio to the present population of 39,000,000 as did the whole number of persons returned in 1860 as following all the various occupations of the country, whether engaged in original production or otherwise. Dividing, now, the assumed total value of the annual product, $6,825,000,000 among the assumed number of the directly productive class, we have a *per capita* product of $682 50; which sum undoubtedly approximately represents the first hand average annual income of the direct producers of wealth in the nation, out of which the whole population have to live, provide food and clothing, pay taxes and all other expenses, and accumulate a surplus of future productive capital.

RETARDATION OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

We find that the value of the real and personal property of Massachusetts, subject to taxation in 1861, was $3,069 to each poll, while in 1868 it was $3,668, a nominal increase of $600 per head, or close upon twenty per cent. on the valuation of 1861. But the valuation of 1861 was at gold rates, and, therefore, simply to make good the individual average of wealth, the *per capita* of 1868 should have been $4,142, (taking 1.35 as the average premium of gold for the year for which the last valuation was made,) a gain of $1,074. The difference ($474) between this, the gain in price necessary simply to make good the depreciation of the currency, and the sum of $600, the whole increase actually realized, marks the falling off in the valuation of the State *per capita*, during the eight years covered by the table. In other words, for every $100 (gold) of property possessed in 1861, there should have been $135 (currency) in 1868, on the supposition that real values had remained stationary. There was, in fact, however, but $119 56.

But an even more noticeable and significant fact, revealed by the above statement, is that the increase in the number of houses in Massachusetts does not keep pace with the increase of population. This exhibit is the more noticeable because Massachusetts is preëminently a State dependent upon manufactures, and it would fairly be supposed that its prosperity might be secured, if that of any State could, by the high degree of protection afforded to its industry by the existing tariff, one of the most severe and rigorous ever enacted for the purpose of creating and endowing a diversified industry.

From another table it appears that, so far as the appraised value of real and personal property were concerned, the advance in only two States out of six, including New-York, had been equal to the assumed premium on gold; while, had the exact average of the gold premium for 1868 (39.6) been taken for comparison, only one of these six States would have been found to make good the gold values of 1861—and that the small and rich State of Rhode Island. This calculation, however, has been made without regard to any increase that may have taken place in population during the period. If the latter element were taken into account, probably not one of these States would exhibit any increase in assessed values, while some would fail not only, as above, to make good the values of 1861 in gold, but even to sustain a *per capita* valuation in currency equal to the gold valuation of the period before the war.

EXISTING AGENCIES TENDING TO IMPAIR THE RAPIDITY OF NATIONAL ACCUMULATION.

But assign whatever of weight we may to the evidence thus presented respecting the retardation of national development during the past decade, there are many circumstances which seem to indicate with certainty that the present accumulation of new capital in the United States, available for the further creation of wealth and values—the result of the annual surplus of national production over national consumption or expenditure—is at a much slower rate than it ought to be, and than it necessarily would be under entirely healthy and natural conditions.

Some of the circumstances which seem to afford such indications are as follows:

1. The condition of the foreign trade of the country.

At the breaking out of the war, in 1861, the distrust felt by nearly all foreigners in the future of the United States was so great that the larger portion of American securities—national, State and corporate—held in foreign countries, were returned for sale at almost any sacrifice; and to such an extent was this the case that the country in 1863 may be said to have exhibited a clean national ledger in respect to foreign indebtedness. Since this date there have been transferred from the United States to foreign countries obligations which have raised the total of foreign indebtedness to $1,465,500,000; on this, at an average of 6 per cent., an annual payment of interest accrues to the amount of $87,930,000, and of which $80,000,000 may be estimated as paid regularly.

DIVERSION AND DEMORALIZATION OF INDUSTRY.

Another circumstance which indicates a change in the ratio that formerly existed between national production and national consumption is to be found in the fact that during the last few years large numbers of our population, under the influence and example of high profits realized in trading during the period of monetary expansion, have abandoned pursuits directly productive of national wealth, and sought employments connected with commerce, trading or speculation. As a consequence, we everywhere find large additions to the population of our commercial cities, an increase in the number and cost of buildings devoted to banking, brokerage, insurance, commission business and agencies of all kinds, the spirit of trading and speculation pervading the whole community, as distinguished from the spirit of production, and all the external appearances of healthful activity. These things, however, are not to be regarded as the legitimate growth of a really sound commerce, but rather as the results of influences which have originated almost exclusively in currency inflation. But, be the cause what it may, one thing is certain, viz.: that national production has suffered in consequence; directly, by the withdrawal of labor from productive to unproductive or less productive employment, and indirectly by infusing a spirit of discontent among those who, by the force of circumstances, are compelled to earn subsistence in agriculture or the mechanic arts, thereby impairing both the quantity and quality of the products of their industry. A most intelligent observer, the superintendent of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the Middle States, thus writes to the Commissioner:

"Those who observe the laborer find, that he shows less and less interest in the work he performs, his only anxiety being to hear the bell announce the hour of his discharge from labor."

Another, superintendent of an extensive manufacturing company, in answer to a question as to the comparative amount of work performed by mechanics and laborers in 1860 and 1869, submits the following statement:

OCT. 1, 1869.

In reply to your favor of the 29th, I would say that I now employ seventy-eight men as mechanics, some of them in building, (new machinery,) but most of them in the way of ordinary repairs. It is impossible for me to state accurately the quantity of work done by them as compared with what would have been accomplished by an equal number of mechanics in 1860, but I think it quite safe to say it is twenty-five per cent. less. This difference is occasioned in part by a feeling that they are less favored regarding the hours of labor than mechanics who are employed by the Government, but chiefly because many of them are not really mechanics, having never served as apprentices, and lack the skill which would have secured such employment when help was more abundant.

With a view of obtaining further information concerning the relative product of labor in 1869 as compared with 1860, the following question was appended to a circular (relative to wages) extensively forwarded by the Commissioner to the largest and most intelligent employers of labor in different sections of the country: "Please state whether in your opinion mechanics and laborers perform as much work in a day now as formerly."

The following is an abstract of the answers returned, the names of the parties or firms making the same being omitted:

Maine—Portland—"No, surely;" "and yet they do all they get pay for;" "the row the mechanic now hoes is a hard one."

New-Hampshire.—Manchester—"Only about two-thirds as much."

Connecticut.—Bridgeport—"Mechanics perform more, on account of the improved machinery, and laborers less."

Massachusetts.—Worcester—"I think we don't get as much work as formerly by fifteen per cent." Milford—"I think five men did more work in 1860 than six men do now." "Good hands more scarce now than at that time."

New-York.—New-York City—"I think they perform from one-fourth to one-third less work since than befor the war." Buffalo—"Twenty-five per cent. discount." Troy—"No; not by fifteen per cent. in the average." Albany—"Three stonemasons or bricklayers will not do as much as two did formerly."

New-Jersey.—Jersey City—"They do not perform more than two-thirds as much as formerly."

Pennsylvania.—Lancaster—"As much as before, since the ten-hour system has begun." Philadelphia—"Three men do the work of two."

Ohio.—Cleveland—Three responded in the negative, and one to this effect: "We think they do now; but there was a time, for two to six years, when they did not." Cincinnati—"No." Dayton—"No."

Missouri.—St. Louis—"No, by fifteen to twenty per cent."

Illinois.—Chicago—"One-eighth less."

Here, then, are certain facts which the Commissioner, in the discharge of his duty, is bound to make public. The laborer appears to be less worthy of his hire than heretofore, and to have lost his interest in his work. If an explanation of the cause is demanded of the Commissioner, he can return but this general answer: Because a vicious currency and unequal taxation take from the laborer a portion of the result of his work, and give him no return. The laborer feels this, but knows not the cause, and seeks in strikes, in eight-hour laws and trades' unions the artificial remedy, where the natural remedy would be simply to restore to him good money, an honest measure of value, and such laws as will secure an equal distribution of the surplus of annual wealth which results from the excess of production over expenditure.

Again, the general results of the business of the last fiscal year to the merchants and manufacturers of the country is thus expressed by a recognized industrial authority:

"Those who, at the end of the fiscal year, have made a living and have their capital unimpaired, should be content, for they will be doing better than the majority."—*Iron Age, June 24, 1869.*

DESTRUCTION OF SMALL INDUSTRIES.

The recent unnatural increase in the cost of capital requisite for the prosecution and development of industry has also been productive of another effect, which cannot be regarded as other than prejudicial to the interest of a people living under a democratic form of government, and also to the very existence of such a government itself. This is, in short, the greater subordination of labor to capital, through the hindrances which increased cost interposes to the speedy attainment on the part of the laborer of that amount of capital which is necessary to enable him to take a position as an independent producer. Hence the rapid concentration of the business of manufacturing and of exchanging into single and vast establishments, and the utter annihilation of thousands of little separate industries, whose existence was formerly a characteristic of all the older sections of the country. To a certain extent, concentration of industrial production, by promoting method, system and division of labor, and thereby reducing the cost of product, is undoubtedly beneficial; but when the growth of such a system is unnaturally fostered through the necessities rather than the free will of the laborer, the result cannot be otherwise than to render the many dependent for all the elements of their livelihood upon the will of a few rather than upon their own.

One word further is needed to present this influence of the increased requirement and cost of capital in its true light, and it is this: that it makes no difference for the time being to a community whether the diminution of the power of capital—meaning thereby tools, food, clothing, building material, as well as money—to develop industry is effected through the agency of fire, flood, earthquake or other physical disaster, or by the agency of legislation which so operates as to augment the value and cost of all the instrumentalities through which the aggregate of production is facilitated and cheapened. The evil of the increased cost of all capital involved in production, or, what is the same thing, the direct increased cost of production, is one, moreover, that is not limited in its influence to the immediate present, but inevitably entails a heavy burden upon the future.

UTILIZATION OF NATIONAL RESOURCES AND ADVANTAGES.

A sufficient answer to the question whether the resources and privileges which have accrued to the United States through its inheritance of soil, climate, race and Government, have been utilized to the best advantage, is to be found in the fact that, while as a nation we possess the greatest area of fertile and cheap land, unrivaled means of intercommunication, and the freest and most popular form of government, domestic production, as measured in price, is nevertheless carried on and maintained on terms of less advantage to the consumer than is the case in any other kindred and competing nation; a few articles, for which, through natural circumstances or peculiar inventive skill, a marked advantage has been acquired, like cotton, petroleum, the precious metals, sewing machines and firearms, being excepted.

The United States was formerly, and is likely soon again, to be the main source of supply of that fibre essential for the cheap clothing of all nations, and its transportation in a crude form to the seats of European manufacture involves nearly as much labor and capital as is requisite for its home manufacture in localities contiguous to the points of its production. Yet the export of American manufactured cotton to other countries does not increase, but diminishes, being for the fiscal year 1869 only $5,871,000, currency, as compared with a gold value of $10,934,000 in 1860, nominally one-half, but really one-quarter in quantity. In his last report the Commissioner stated that the opinion of experts communicated to him on the subject was to the effect that if the American manufacturer could be put upon the same basis as his foreign competitor, as regards direct and indirect taxation, cost and excellence of machinery, and would bring to his business the same skill and economy, he would be enabled to produce cotton cloth, and yarn of No. 25 and under, at a cost which would enable him to undersell all other producers. A revision of these data, made for the Commissioner during the past year by a different but equally trustworthy authority, leads to the more definite conclusion that the export of cotton goods and yarns of low numbers, the staple of consumption, could be immediately and greatly enlarged if a reduction of cost equivalent to fifteen per cent. in the prices of labor could be effected; but at the same time, it was added "that as the laborer now received but little more than was sufficient for his bare subsistence, owing to the high prices exacted from him for his food, fuel, clothing and rent, to talk of such a reduction of wages would be both inhuman and useless." But the Commissioner sees that the high prices of food, fuel, clothing and rent are due to causes which can in a great degree be removed by legislation, and until some steps are taken in this direction the resources of the country, in respect to this one great industry, are certainly not used to the best advantage.

Again, the country desires, and believes it expedient, that another great leading branch of manufacturing industry, viz., that of wool, [illegible] cheapened, [illegible] the possession of the required skill and capital ready to [illegible] new enterprises, and enlarge the varieties of production [illegible] circumstances favor. But circumstances do not favor, mainly because a paternal Government has seen fit to ordain that the American manufacturer shall not have that which the manufacturers of all other nations enjoy, and which the Chairman of the Commissioners of the United States to the wool and woolen department of the Paris Exposition of 1867 has officially declared to be of "immeasurable advantage," viz., "an unlimited supply of every variety" of the raw material.

THE RICH RICHER AND THE POOR POORER.

In a former report (January, 1869,) the Commissioner stated, as the result of extensive investigations into the industrial and social condition of the people, that the tendency of affairs in the United States was toward an inequitable distribution of the annual surplus of production over expenditure, and to impair the power of the masses to accumulate property and better their condition. As an inevitable result, accumulation is impaired and comfort diminished. Appearances, however, are maintained; hence the illusion of apparently undiminished prosperity. Yet there is no escaping the conclusions before arrived at if we pay any regard to the weight of evidence. Of this evidence a few examples may be cited.

Those conversant with the manufacture of cotton, of boots and shoes, and of hats, in the United States, state that the former average per capita, and even the average absolute domestic consumption of these products, is not maintained; and, if we except the Southern portion of the country, that their consumption during the past year has noticeably diminished.

In the frequent fluctuations in the prices of cotton cloth which have taken place since the termination of the war, it is seen that the moment price falls below a certain point, consumption enlarges to such an extent as to immediately relieve the market of all surplus, thus proving that millions of our people, for the greater portion of the time, are constantly restricting themselves in the use of what is the cheapest and most indispensable of all fabrics. And the same is true, also, of woolen goods, boots, shoes, coal, and lumber. If the existing machinery of production is worked to its most profitable maximum, the community, at present prices, cannot use the product; so that it becomes the alternative either to restrict consumption within limits most undesirable, or else to break down the market at short intervals through an excess of products which cannot be disposed of except at a sacrifice, which involves severe and often permanent injury to capital, from which, by its necessary relations, labor in turn must suffer.

The answers to a large number of circulars sent out by the Commissioner during the past year to clergymen, teachers, and other professional men, leads to the conclusion that, while their salaries or incomes have, as a general rule, been advanced since 1861, the advance has not been equal by any means in extent to the advance in the prices of commodities. The evidence, is conclusive as regards this large and important class of our population, that the comforts and luxuries of livelihood have seriously diminished.

Again, the returns of savings banks are often referred to as showing a highly prosperous condition of the masses. Properly considered, however, they indicate a very different state of things.

In the State of New-York the returns of the savings banks indicate a condition of affairs not substantially different from that which has been shown to exist in Massachusetts. Thus,

In 1861 the savings banks deposits of this State were, in round numbers..........$67,000,000

In 1869, in currency, $169,000,000, or in gold at 133..........127,000,000

or only $12,000,000 more in eight years than what the aggregate of the deposits of 1861 would have amounted to had they been simply left undisturbed for the same period to accumulate at compound interest. And, notwithstanding the exhibit of the census of that State for 1865, no intelligent person can doubt that the population of New-York has increased in a still greater ratio during the period referred to.

But interesting and conclusive as are the statements submitted in respect to savings banks, the story is yet but half told. Formerly the deposits in these institutions represented in great part the hard-earned accumulations of persons who were entirely dependent for support upon the wages received for the performance of daily routine labor—such as operatives in factories, day laborers, mechanics, needlewomen, clerks, and small traders. Now, on the contrary, all the evidence tends to show that exactly the contrary condition of affairs has been established.

In short, the recent increase of savings bank deposits in the Eastern States is chiefly due to the fact that they are more lightly taxed than any other kind of invested property.

Another circumstance which has tended abnormally to increase the capital of savings banks is the dearness of real estate and of such stocks as were generally within the reach of this class of investors. Once a few hundred dollars would purchase for a mechanic or laborer a decent house; but such has been the increase of prices, resulting from a depreciated currency and high taxation, that a far larger sum is now required to purchase a home, and, when it is obtained, the taxes and repairs on it are a heavy burden. Thus the savings bank has become the depository of funds waiting for the return of better times—of lower prices and settled values. It certainly cannot be regarded as a symptom of healthy social condition when the laborers of the country are in this manner prevented from acquiring homes for their families and an established interest in the country and its prosperity.

THE GREAT CAUSES OF OUR TROUBLES.

Enforced economy begins to supplant extravagance and restrict consumption, and restricted consumption in turn has left an unconsumed surplus upon the market of a great variety of products. Production, therefore, to a very great extent has ceased to be profitable; hence the anomalous spectacle which has been presented during the past year of representatives of great industries—coal miners, paper makers, cotton and wool manufacturers, brickmakers, lumbermen and others—resolving that it was expedient to diminish production; and then carrying the resolution into effect either by suspending work entirely, or by reducing the hours of employment to their operatives, and running machinery but half time.

A patriotic desire to magnify the prosperity of the country on the part of some, or zeal in behalf of party or policy on the part of others, may tempt to a denial of these conclusions. But it will be to no purpose in the face of the stern logic of events present and to come. Indeed, when we attempt to reduce to figures the cost and consequences of the war, the wonder will not be at any present disaster, but that the disaster has not been greater and did not come earlier. But the impoverishment which has resulted from the war is something which is neither to be apologised for nor lamented. The expenditure accomplished the result for which it was incurred, and that, for all loyal men, is sufficient; but the perpetuation of agencies since the termination of the war, either through legislation or the neglect of legislation, which tend to continue the impoverishment of the people and to transfer unequally the gains from the producers into the hands of non-producers, is a matter which is entitled to no apology or extenuation. Two agencies are at the present time in the United States conspicuously engaged in this work, and with an effect which becomes more marked as the period of their operations is extended through the lack of remedial measures, viz., An inflated irredeemable currency, and excessive and unequal taxation.

CONTRACTION AND ITS INFLUENCE.

The simple reasonable remedy for the evils of inflation would seem, therefore, to be contraction, pure and simple, without artifice or indirection. Contraction, however, is opposed on account of the immediate distress which it is supposed would follow the adoption of such a policy. But it requires no gift of prophecy to foretell that the country must soon experience all the hardships which contraction could entail, whether contraction and the ultimate benefits of contraction be secured or not. It is morally certain that prices in almost every department of industry will sooner or later be disturbed as greatly as contraction would require; the only difference being that in the one case a temporary hardship is submitted to for a permanent relief and a great good; and in the other it will be suffered to no purpose, and the causes which produced the mischief be left as entire and powerful as ever. All the incidents and all the effects of contraction, so far as it involves commercial disaster and industrial distress, are inevitably coming, and speedily. The only question which it is left to us to consider is, whether we will allow this experience again and again to repeat itself.

OBJECT TO BE ATTAINED BY SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Again, there seems a general misapprehension as to the end to be accomplished by the resumption of specie payments, and an exaggerated estimate of the importance of that object. Unless resumption implied contraction, it could cure but a small portion of the existing evils. If it were possible to substitute 700,000,000 of gold dollars for the 700,000,000 of paper dollars in circulation, and to hold that amount in the country, there would be the same inflation of prices, the same disproportion between imports and exports, and the same inability to dispose of the products of domestic industry in foreign markets. To be sure, it would be impossible to retain such an amount of gold in the country except by laws of impossible barbarism; but wherein would the reduction of the gold currency, then, through exportation, differ from the reduction of the present paper currency through a judicious and well-ordered withdrawal? After such a substitution, gold would still remain what it is now, the cheapest commodity in the country, and for that reason, as now, would continue to be taken by foreign countries in preference to our other domestic products. That this now is the case, proves that gold is relatively the cheapest commodity we have to export.

It is a very common idea that it is Great Britain, of all the countries of the globe, which "floods" the United States with foreign merchandise; but so far is this from being the fact, that the British Board of Trade Reports show that, in the direct trade between the two countries for 1868, the direct exports from the United States to Great Britain exceeded the direct imports from Great Britain to the United States in the ratio of more than two to one; the value of the direct exports from the United States being £43,063,094, ($215,315,470,) while the value of the direct British imports was only £21,410,184, ($107,050,920.) But this other significant fact should also be noted in this connection, [illegible] bulk of [illegible] supplies [illegible] represent [illegible] raw materials purchased from countries other than Great Britain [illegible] tea from China, sugar from Cuba, coffee from Brazil, hides from Buenos Ayres, drugs, dyestuffs, ivory, skins, raw silk, gums and spices from India and Africa—countries all which require the very products of industry which the United States especially manufactures and desires to sell, we do not pay for such raw materials, as a rule, with such or any manufactures, but allow Great Britain to substitute herself in our place; or, in other words, not being able to sell, as formerly, any of our manufactured products to the nations producing the great raw materials of our domestic consumption, because we cannot sell cheaply, we settle the adverse balances by the purchase in the first instance of bills of exchange on England, paying a banker's profit, and probably effecting such a purchase to a greater or less extent by selling at a discount the nation's obligations of indebtedness. The debt thus transferred to Great Britain is settled by the exportation of British merchandise, paying another profit, and in British vessels, paying freights and commissions. Now, the point to which the Commissioner would especially direct attention, and which, although pointed out in former reports, has received little consideration, is, that there is no such thing possible as the resumption and continuance of specie payments with a continuance of this abnormal system of foreign trade and exchanges; and for the simple reason that gold will not stay here, and would long ago have left us to the last dollar, had not the bonds of the National Government been available for the settlement of adverse foreign balances in the place of gold. We must reduce prices, so that foreign nations will be willing, because it is for their interest, to exchange product for product. And to accomplish this, there must be contraction, for to reduce prices permanently and equitably, while maintaining seven hundred millions of irredeemable paper money, is simply an impossibility.

Unpopular as the declaration may be, the Commissioner, in view of the above considerations, is constrained to believe that contraction, direct and undisguised, is the one necessity of the situation; the only remedy for existing evils so far as the currency has relation to them, and that the nation cannot emerge from its embarrassments and difficulties until the makers and administrators of the law have the honesty and courage to take it up and carry it forward to the end.

TAXATION—THE SURPLUS.

The excess of receipts over expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was in round numbers forty-nine millions of dollars; and upon the supposition that no change is made in existing laws, we are warranted in assuming that, with an equal amount of expenditures, the same surplus will be realized during the present year, and this may safely be assumed as the basis of estimate. To this amount must be added two specific items of expenditure provided for out of the receipts of 1868-69, which will not be carried over into the present year, and must therefore be reckoned as net gain to the treasury, namely: $13,600,000 on account of bounties, which now are substantially settled; $7,200,000 in gold, (equivalent to $9,350,000 in currency,) disbursed in payment for the Alaska purchase.

ELASTICITY OF THE REVENUE.

On the whole, after reviewing all the circumstances, the Commissioner is of the opinion that the average annual "elasticity" of our present revenue, taking the years in groups of not less than three, will, for the present, average more than has been experienced in Great Britain, say from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 per annum. If the increase as thus estimated takes place, it will be in consequence of the freer circulation of society, conducing to a more rapid interchange of commodities; the more uniform distribution of wealth, allowing a larger consumption of certain taxed articles on which Government obtains the largest revenue; and the higher rate of increase in population, in circumstances where no labor can, except under the most transient conditions, be in excess of the demand.

GAIN FROM THE REFORM OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Taking the lowest figure we have named for the natural increase of the revenue for the current year, we shall have from this source twelve millions more added to the surplus thus far obtained. The further probable gain to the internal revenue from the more efficient administration of the laws and collection of taxes has recently been estimated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at fifteen millions; but as more than half of this amount was gained in the first three months of the present fiscal year, the estimate of the Commissioner may be regarded as very moderate. As the receipts from customs made a very considerable and somewhat unexpected advance during the past fiscal year, it is, perhaps, safest, in estimating the probable surplus of another year, with reference to the question of reducing taxation, to estimate the receipts from this source at the figures of the last fiscal year, 1868-69, viz.: $180,000,000. The experience of the past five months of the current fiscal year indicates, however, a decided gain in the above figures.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURES.

The gain from this source, including the reduction of the interest charge consequent on the reduction of the principal of the debt, is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury at $26,000,000.

TOTAL SURPLUS.

The sum of these several items added to the surplus of last year make up the large aggregate of $124,000,000. Yet the most careful examination of the several elements fails to detect any degree of misstatement or over estimate. The whole calculation, however, assumes that the laws imposing taxation remain unaltered, and that the industry of the year will enjoy an average of success.

DISPOSITION OF THE SURPLUS.

The possession of a surplus so large invests with more than ordinary interest the question of its disposition. Shall the whole of this sum be applied to the reduction of the principal of the national debt, or shall a fair proportion of it be remitted to the people by the abatement or removal of their taxes? Of these two courses the Commissioner unhesitatingly declares his conviction that the latter is the more expedient—if indeed it is not absolutely imperative; demanded alike by the highest economical considerations and by the almost unanimous sentiment of the people. With this view he proposes that the sum of $50,000,000 be taken as the measure of the taxes to be removed or reduced; and that such reduction should be directed, first, to relieving industry as much as possible of unnecessary burdens, and allowing it to obtain its material at the minimum cost; and secondly, to the diminution of the cost of the elements of living to the great mass of the people, in their capacity as consumers, irrespective of the consideration whether they are or are not also producers of wealth.

THE INCOME TAX.

The tax levied under this head demands essential modification. The Commissioner would recommend that, beginning with the next regular assessment, the present rate of five per cent. be reduced to three per cent. upon the net income of individuals. The reason for this recommendation is that the tax of five per cent. is excessive and constitutes a real grievance, being greater than that ever imposed by any other nation, except in extraordinary national exigencies. An additional reason is that an assessment of three per cent. would probably yield to the Treasury a sum very nearly equal to that at present collected; inasmuch as, while the reduction of the rate would afford a great and welcome relief to the classes who now pay, it would at the same time bring within reach of the tax great numbers who now either avoid giving in lists at all, or, while doing so, force the constituents of their income so as to escape contribution entirely.

In connection with this reduction of the general rate, the Commissioner would recommend that, while the absolute exemption to all persons should be allowed to remain as now fixed, namely, at $1,000, the exemption on account of rent should not be left indefinite, as at present, but should be strictly limited to an amount sufficient only to relieve from taxation the rentals of the laboring classes, for instance, $200. It is evident that no claim can be made for the exemption of rent to any extent which would not be equally valid in the support of the exemption of any other expenditure; and certainly high rents are as much a luxury as any form of expenditure, and as little deserving of economical sympathy. If the recommendation of the Commissioner in regard to the exemption of rentals should be adopted, he is confident that, notwithstanding the reduction of the tax from five to three per cent. the amount that will accrue to the Treasury from this source will not be impaired; and, but for the unfavorable condition of industry during the past year, there is great reason to believe that a very decided gain would be realized.

In respect to the proposition, seriously advocated in many quarters, that this tax should be wholly removed, the Commissioner thinks that the attention of the country should be called to the fact that this tax was paid during the year 1868 by so small a number as 250,000 persons out of the entire population, yet representing an aggregate income of not less than $800,000,000, exclusive of the amounts remitted by reason of rents and the minor exemptions. Allowing, then, for the families of these 250,000 contributors, it is evident that only about 1,000,000 of the population are interested in having the tax removed, while the remaining 38,500,000 of the people are interested in having it maintained.

To sum up what has been said upon the income tax, the Commissioner is of the opinion that a reduction of the rate of assessment from five to three per cent. upon individual incomes, without any other change in the law, would not reduce the receipts from this source by more than $5,000,000 at the outside; while, if the exemption of rent were to be limited as suggested, or even fixed at $500, there would be no falling off nor abatement in the receipts.

MISCELLANEOUS TAXES.

There then remains a large body of minor and miscellaneous taxes under the internal revenue, which together yielded in 1868 less than $50,000,000. Of these the Commissioner would recommend that the taxes embraced in what is known as Schedule A, viz.: the taxes assessed on watches, silver plate, pianos, billiard tables and carriages, should be entirely remitted. They are inquisitorial in character, highly offensive in collection, petty and contemptible in the revenue yielded. If these taxes are intended to have a sumptuary bearing, they are altogether out of the sympathies of modern civilization; if their object is to secure revenue, they are absurd failures. Ten times the amount could be obtained with the same effort in some other direction, and without exciting half as much of odium and hostility.

As best calculated to carry out the two objects, proposed at the outset of this inquiry, the Commissioner would further recommend the repeal of the following taxes, now levied under the internal revenue:

First—The whole body of what is known as special taxes or licenses—those levied on banks and bankers, and upon manufacturers and dealers in spirits, beer and tobacco, being, however, retained. The loss of revenue on this account will not be in excess of $10,000,000.

Second—The taxes on the gross receipts of railroads, stage coaches, insurance, telegraph and express companies, canals, ferries, ships, barges and steamboats. The loss of revenue from this source will not be in excess of $7,000,000.

Third—The taxes on the sale of articles not otherwise specifically taxed. The receipts from this source will approximate $8,000,000.

Allowing, then, for the extreme possible loss under incomes, the amount of taxation above proposed to be remitted to the people in consideration of the present large and increasing surplus of receipts over expenditures, would be in the neighborhood of $36,000,000.

THE TARIFF.

We come next to the consideration of the expediency of changes to be made under the tariff in view of the present condition of industry and the important fact of a large and increasing surplus. A fundamental consideration in this connection, by universal admission, is that the number of impositions should be made as few as is consistent with the obtaining of the amount of necessary revenue. To fret and divert the course of trade by petty obstructions of the character of many now forming a part of the existing tariff, and which have no probable or possible relation to American industry or to the policy advocated by any school of economists, is both useless and mischievous. Of such a nature are the taxes on quicksilver, seaweed, coal oil, glycerine, gum benzoin, lard, manufactures of platinum, annato, paving stones and bamboo, which, during the fiscal year 1868, yielded severally to the Treasury sums varying from $10 40 to $379, and an aggregate revenue of $1,475 50. The experience of every year, moreover, affords fresh evidence that in nearly every instance where the amount of duty imposed on any article of small bulk is disproportionate to its value and excessive in rate, the business of importing passes to a greater or less degree out of the hands of the legitimate trade, and into the control the contrabandist and illicit dealer. Of the two thousand articles which are specifically catalogued upon the list of dutiable imports, it is probable that at least one-third might be immediately placed upon the free list without seriously diminishing the revenue, and with great benefit to the trade, industry and morals of the country.

[The Commissioner shows in great detail the injury which has been done to the boot and shoe trade by heavy duties on raw material, and goes on to recommend]—That the importation of hides and skins of every description, and all leather except morocco, japanned and patent leather, be hereafter admitted free of duty.

It must be remembered that the cost of labor (which is the element of production on account of which protective duties are especially claimed) is comparatively inconsiderable in the manufacture of leather. At the same time, the United States, as the producer of this article, enjoys the advantage of cheaper tanning materials and more perfect and extensive apparatus and machinery than any other country in the world. Bark, which in England costs from $25 to $35 a cord, can be had here of equally good quality for $5 and upward, according to location, the greater portion used probably not exceeding $6. The American superiority in processes and machinery is no less marked. Splitting machines are but little used in England, leather being generally reduced to the required thickness by the old-fashioned method of shaving down, which is equally wasteful of labor and of material. So far is this true that, even since the total cessation of our export of leather, "splits" have been shipped in considerable quantities to England, for the reason that they are not made there to any extent.

The manufacture of boots and shoes has experienced the same effects from the imposition of duties as the raw material. Indeed, the duty upon hides may be taken as the measure of the duties successively laid upon manufactures from them; that is, the duty on hides is the only thing which makes a duty on leather necessary. Give the tanners and leather-dressers of the country free hides, and they will need, and will ask, no protection against imported leather. Again, give the boot and shoe manufacturers their material at such prices as could be afforded with free leather, and they will need no protection against imported boots and shoes.

The Commissioner would further recommend the free importation of hemlock or other barks used for tanning; of sumac, and of the fabrics of wool known as lasting and serge, when the same are woven or made in patterns of size, shape and form, and cut in such manner as to be fit for shoes or bootees exclusively, and not combined with India rubber.

The Commissioner traces the effects of the heavy duties on iron, and proceeds to remark: that the excessive cost of iron is now the principal reason why such vessels are not constructed admits of demonstration. In 1867 an enterprising citizen of the northwest visited Great Britain for the purpose of contracting for an iron vessel suitable for the grain trade of the Upper Lakes. This vessel it was proposed to ship in sections, and with the patterns and some skilled workmen, imported, to establish an iron shipbuilding yard in the vicinity of Chicago. The project, however, was abandoned when the aggregate of the duties on the proposed imports, ranging from thirty-eight to sixty-six per cent., were calculated; and so Chicago still waits for the inception of what, at some day, must constitute one of the greatest industries of the northwest. The Commissioner is also informed that, but for the extreme cost of iron, a line of iron boats would have been constructed during the present Winter, and placed on the Erie Canal during the ensuing Spring.

But the usual and almost the only arguments offered in reply to such statements as that above given is, that a continuance of the present duties imposed on pig iron is necessary to insure employment to American labor. To this the Commissioner would reply, that all the facts show that a reduction or entire repeal of the duty would in no degree affect the manufacture, but only reduce its profits to a par with those realized in other branches of domestic industry; and, furthermore, that under an abatement or repeal of the duty no more pig iron would be imported than at present, for the American manufacturer would simply reduce his prices, and thus retain, as now, full command of the domestic market. It is also to be noted that, if the duty on pig iron were entirely removed, the American producer in the interior would still enjoy a protection in the cost of transportation to the extent of at least $1 50 per ton for every 100 miles that intervenes between the place of production and a port of entry, which circumstance renders the transport of a single pound of foreign pig iron to any considerable distance into the interior a matter of ordinary commercial impossibility. It is also well, when the claim to the maintenance of high duties on pig iron is preferred in behalf of labor, to consider what amount of protection and opportunity for employment is thereby taken away from other branches of industry. In the case of shipbuilding this point admits of determination with approximate accuracy.

In view of the above facts, the Commissioner would recommend a reduction of the existing duty of $9 per ton on the importation of pig iron to $3; and in this recommendation the Commissioner has good and sufficient reason to believe that he is sustained by a majority of the proprietors of rolling mills and other workers of iron, who are not at the same time interested in the production of pig metal; while members of the American Iron and Steel Association have not hesitated to express their sympathy with any movement looking to some abatement of duty in this particular.

SALT, COAL AND LUMBER.

The Commissioner would renew the recommendations of his previous report in favor of the abatement of the duty on salt, and the entire removal of the duties on coal and on manufactured lumber, on the general ground that the benefit likely to be experienced by the few from a continuance of these taxes affords no sufficient compensation for the detriment which these continuances seem to entail upon the many.

Coal.—The Commissioner would also again renew his recommendation for the entire removal of all duties imposed upon the importation of coal, on the broad general principle that a tax upon coal is not justifiable except in the case of such an extreme emergency as would justify a tax upon the breadstuffs and food of a nation. Such an emergency of course may arise, for there are times when taxes which trench upon and absorb capital become necessary and justifiable; but such extreme occasions can be only temporary. Further than this, objections to a tax upon coal to meet the ordinary requirements for revenue may be briefly stated as follows: Coal is a necessity of life next in importance to food; indeed as both are in our climate absolutely indispensable, it cannot be said that either is more or less needful than the other, for life cannot be sustained without both. The universally recognized principle of taxation—that a tax should be taken from what can be spared—forbids the laying of a tax upon that which is indispensable to rich and poor alike. Coal, moreover, is not only a necessary of life, but the source of motive power. To tax coal, therefore, is to tax power; to tax the force of the steam engine, to starve the laborer on whose strength we depend for work. To do this as a part of a plan of promoting domestic industry seems the reverse of wisdom.

The manifold evils arising from heavy duties on wool are next described, and many facts cited in support of the statements brought forward.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE INTEREST OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY IN GENERAL.

On pig iron, a duty of $3 per ton. The present duty is $9 per ton, and the amount of revenue derived from the same during the fiscal year 1867-68, was $1,011,109 96.

On scrap iron, a duty of $3 per ton. Present duty, $8 per ton; amount of revenue received in 1867-68, $640,294 60.

On salt in bulk, 9 cents per hundred pounds; on salt in bags, 12 cents per hundred pounds. Present duty, 18 and 24 cents, respectively; amount of revenue received, 1867-68, on salt in bulk, $395,955 17; in bags, $740,270 59; total, $1,136,225 76.

The extent of revenue reduction, arising from the adoption of the above modifications, will, in the opinion of the Commissioner, be as follows:

In respect to pig iron, a reduction of the duty would undoubtedly be followed by such a reduction in the price of the domestic product as, added to freights and commissions on the foreign article, would leave the relations between the domestic and foreign producers the same substantially as at present. No material increase of imports being probable, the loss to the revenue would, therefore, be approximately $750,000. A reduction of $6 per ton in the cost of a domestic consumption of 1,800,000 tons (domestic and foreign) would, however, relieve the community of taxation, in the first instance, to the extent of $10,800,000 per annum. The reduction of the duty on scrap iron would probably be followed by an increase of imports, and so compensate, to some extent, for a loss of revenue. This loss the Commissioner estimates at $400,000. The indirect gain to the community by the consequent tendency to cheapen bar iron and promote industry, would, however, be considerable.

A reduction in the duty on salt would, probably, as in the case of pig iron, be followed by a corresponding reduction in the price of the domestic article; and this in turn would prevent any great increase in importations. The loss from this reduction would, in the opinion of the Commissioner approximate $600,000; a reduction of the cost of the domestic consumption of salt (39,000,000 bushels per annum) to the extent of ten cents per bushel, would relieve the community of a tax, in the first instance, of $3,900,000 per annum.

Lumber.—On all timber, round, square or sided; on all sawed and unplained planks, boards and deal; on laths, clapboards and shingles, an entire removal of all duties. Present duty, twenty per cent. Revenue received, 1867-'68, $1,362,020 47. In his report for 1868-'69 the Commissioner estimated that, apart from the beneficial influence of the removal of these duties in respect to the retardation of the wasteful destruction of American forests, the immediate and direct gain to the people, through a reduction of the cost of lumber, would approximate $16,000,000 per annum.

On coal, of every variety, an entire removal of all duties. Present duties on anthracite, forty cents per ton; on bituminous, $1 25 per ton. Revenue received 1867-'68, on anthracite, $30 49; on bituminous, $492,526 56.

On firewood, an entire removal of all duty. Present duty, twenty per cent. Revenue received in 1867-68, $42,335 12. The Commissioner is assured that the removal of the duty on this article of import would greatly favor the manufacture of salt in Michigan, and prove a great boon to consumers upon all the frontier States, where the consumption is rapidly increasing, while the local supply is rapidly diminishing.

On copper ore, an entire removal of all duty. Present duty, three cents per pound on each pound of pure copper contained therein. Import, at present, substantially prohibited.

On jute and sun-hemp, an entire removal of all duty. Present duty, $15 per ton. Revenue received, 1867-68, $57,542 75.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE INTEREST OF THE BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY AND OF THE MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER.

On hides and undressed skins of every description—an entire removal of all duties. Present duty, ten per cent. Revenue received, 1867-68, $977,325 12.

Leather.—On leather of all descriptions, except morocco, japanned and patent leather—an entire removal of all duties. Present duties, twenty-five and thirty-five per cent. Revenue received, 1867-68, $1,363,481 51.

On hemlock, oak and all other barks used for the tanning of leather—an entire removal of all duties. Present duty, ten per cent.

On sumac—an entire removal of duty. Present duty, ten per cent. Revenue received, 1868-69, $53,608 56.

On fabrics of wool or hair, known as lasting and serge, when the same are woven or made into patterns of size, shape, and form, and in such manner as to be fit for shoes and bootees exclusively, and not combined with India rubber—an entire removal of all duties. Present duty, fifty cents per pound, and thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem.* Revenue received, 1867-68, (estimated,) $1,157,000.

The extent of revenue reduction, by the removal of the above specified duties, would, in the opinion of the Commissioner, approximate $3,500,000. The burden of taxation, in the first instance, from which the people would be relieved, however, by the removal of these duties, taking leather and all the manufactures of leather into consideration, will, as already demonstrated, approximate the sum of $18,000,000.

RECOMMENDATION IN THE INTEREST OF THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER HANGINGS.

On bronze or Dutch metal or Florence leaf, in leaf or powder—an entire removal of the duty. Present duty forty-five per cent. *ad valorem.* Revenue received 1868-69, (estimated,) $20,000. The removal of this duty, as already shown, would reduce the cost of the manufacture of the better class of paper hangings to the extent of from five cents to twenty-five cents per roll.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE INTEREST OF THE MANUFACTURES OF SULPHURIC ACID, SOAP, GLASS, PAPER, COAL OIL, CHEMICALS, AND OF THE BLEACHING AND DYEING INDUSTRIES.

On crude sulphur—an entire removal of the duty. Present duty, $6 per ton, or twenty-five per cent. Revenue received 1867-68, $108,903 30.

The Commissioner would recommend, in this connection, that the duties on flour of sulphur, at present $20 per ton, and fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*, be reduced to $10 per ton; and on refined brimstone, in rolls, that the present duty, $10 per ton, be reduced to $5 per ton. The reason for the recommendation of these reductions is, that the present duties are excessive and destructive of revenue; the revenue received from these two sources during the years 1867-68 being only $1,119 20.

On soda ash—an entire removal of the duty. Present duty, one-half cent. per pound. Revenue received, 1867-68, $545,228 83.

On chloride of lime, or bleaching powders—an entire removal of the duty. Present duty, thirty cents per hundred pounds. Revenue received, 1867-68, $73,486 78.

On waste paper, or waste material of any kind fit only for the manufacture of paper—an entire removal of the duty. Present duty, ten per cent.

On esparto or Spanish grass, a crude material for the manufacture of paper—an entire removal of all duty. Present duty, twenty per cent.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE INTEREST OF THE BREWERS, AND OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTED FROM THE TAXATION OF MALT LIQUORS.

On barley—an entire removal of the duty. Present duty, fifteen cents per bushel. Revenue received, 1867-68, $566,547 39.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE INTEREST OF THE SILK, FUR AND FELT HAT INDUSTRY.

On hatters' and cut furs, an entire removal of all duties. Present duty, twenty per cent. Revenue received, 1867-68, $282,976 40.

On silk plush, silk linings and silk hat bands, cut in such a manner as to be fit for the manufacture of hats exclusively, an entire removal of all duties. Present duties, sixty per cent. Revenue received, 1867-68, $600,000. (estimated.) The representatives of this most important industry, employing in the fur and felt hat department alone an estimated capital of $20,000,000, state the present condition of their business as one of extreme depression, the domestic consumption of felt and fur hats having been reduced during the last three years at least twenty-five per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Commissioner in the interest of general domestic industry would further recommend the entire remission of the duties on the following specific articles or classes of articles:

Articles.	Present duty.	Revenue received 1867-8.
Ivory unmanufactured and imported direct from countries of production	10 per cent.	$42,117 40
Ivory nuts, vegetable	10 per cent.	1,217 20
Animals, living, of all kinds	20 per cent.	488,404 01
Bristles	15 per cent.	79,199 40
Chalk, white	$10 per ton.	105,714 13
Annato, seed or extract	20 per cent.	186 40
Argols, or crude or partially refined tartar	6c. per lb.	126,739 11
Barks, all medicinal	20 per cent.	82,246 80
Antimony, crude or regulus of	10 per cent.	8,382 20
Camphor, crude	30c. per lb.	59,893 20
Cutch or catechu	10 per cent.	10,623 60
Corkwood, unmanufactured	30 per cent.	48,260 10
Feathers and downs for beds	30 per cent.	4,373 61
Glue stock	10 per cent.	1,286 60
Gums of all kinds, unmanufactured and unrefined, used in the manufacture of varnish	10c. to 50c. per lb.	429,030 30
Gutta percha, crude	10 per cent.	2,121 80
India rubber, crude	10 per cent.	196,011 40
Kryolite	20 per cent.	13,726 40
Bamboo	10 per cent.	579 90
Willow or osier, unmanufactured	30 per cent.	8,661 60
Cudbear	10 per cent.	4,324 60
Bones, crude and unmanufactured	10 per cent.	
Horns	10 per cent.	6,234 30
Lithographic stones	20 per cent.	2,651 60
Total		$1,710,876 56

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MODIFICATIONS OF THE TARIFF.

The Commissioner would further recommend the following modifications of the tariff, with a view of increasing thereby the national revenue, or of facilitating or simplifying the laws for the collection of revenue.

On all wines, irrespective of quality, (champagne and other sparkling wines excepted,) a specific duty of fifty cents per gallon is recommended.

Umbrella and parasol frames are imported chiefly from England, and are at present subjected to a duty of thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem.* Although varying greatly in size and value, a classification sufficiently exact for the determination of a specific duty is entirely practicable, and the Commissioner would recommend the following as equivalent to the *ad valorem* rates now in force:

Form of Law.—On umbrella and parasol frames, steel ribs and iron furniture, not exceeding twelve inches in length, fifty cents per dozen; exceeding twelve inches and not exceeding twenty-one inches in length, seventy cents per dozen. On umbrella and parasol frames made of steel and brass, or other metallic furniture, not exceeding twelve inches in length, seventy cents per dozen; exceeding twelve inches and not exceeding twenty-one inches in length, ninety cents per dozen.

On umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, made of iron or steel, ninety cents per dozen sets. On umbrella tubes and runners, and furniture other than ribs, made of iron or steel, fifty cents per gross pieces. On umbrella tubes and runners, and other furniture made of other material than steel or iron, $1 50 per gross pieces.

The Commissioner enumerates a number of other articles on which he would reduce or abolish duties, and adds: In thus providing for a reduction of the customs revenue to an extent of about $14,000,000 per annum, the Commissioner asserts, and has proved, that the relief to be experienced by the people, through the removal of indirect burdens, will be far greater than the sum of the direct taxes abated; as the result cannot fail to affect a reduction of the excessive cost of very many articles of prime necessity, the artificially enhanced price of which is now either a dead loss to the community, or a payment of taxes which are not received by the Treasury. The Commissioner has also considered it desirable in view of the present general interest in the question of revenue reform, and especially in the simplification of collection, to present a schedule, showing in what manner a new tariff might be constructed, with the primary object of obtaining from the smallest number of articles, and without excessive duties, an annual revenue of $150,000,000, and at the same time would not expose the branches of industry which have been stimulated by protection to any danger of collapse; it being assumed that the relief to be experienced by manufacturers from the abatement of taxes upon their raw materials would, to a large extent, compensate for the reduction of duties upon their products; thus enabling them, through a reduction of cost, to extend their markets, increase consumption and resume exports.

CURRENT NOTES.

Cincinnati will open its soup houses for "customers," on Christmas.

The Petersburg *Index* estimates the peanut crop of Virginia last season at 500,000 bushels.

The New-England Society of St. Louis starts with seventy-five members. They have their first supper at the Southern Hotel to-morrow night.

Princeton College has benefited itself by winning Professor WILLIAM A. PACKARD from Dartmouth College to fill the Latin professorship lately held by Professor AIKEN.

The Boston *Transcript* remarks that the repudiation of repudiation by the Democratic leaders leaves General BUTLER the head centre of a small squad of nobodies.

A citizens' association has been formed in Philadelphia. It is to be kept free, if possible, from all political influence, and to work for the good of the whole people.

Describing the injuries received by a clerk who was shot by a burglar, a Chicago paper says: "He did not bleed much externally, and it was supposed the blood would flow inwardly, and cause hemorrhage and death."

The New-Orleans *Times* has learned, not by experience, that with merciless juries, stern Judges and an unrelenting Executive, the active career of those who are always before the Courts would soon be abridged.

General HOWARD has published a letter written by him in November, to show that he earnestly favored even then substantially what the Secretary of the Interior recommended in his annual report in regard to the educational work of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The politicians in Charlestown, Mass., endeavored to throw over a member of the School Committee who had served for forty years, but the people rallied and elected him on an independent ticket.

Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY in a late letter alludes to those Republicans "who would have us believe that our great organization is like the unfortunate lunatic, who fancied he was made of glass, and was afraid to move, lest he might break something."

The Galveston (Texas) *News* is indignant because the President used the term "rebellion" in his message, and asks if "civil war," or "the late hostilities," would not have done as well. Instigators of "the little unpleasantness" are unwilling things should be called by their right names.

Governor STEVENSON was serenaded in Frankfort, Ky., after his election as Senator, and, in responding, said that they might rely upon it that when he took his seat their honor, their safety and their rights shall never be attacked until his tongue become dumb and he becomes paralyzed." Concluding, he invited them all to meet him "around his festive board" on the 8th of January.

An old Californian, who went some years ago to Australia, and has gone into the wine business there, has sent to a friend in San Francisco some samples of his wine, for purposes of comparison with the wines of California. He thinks that California and Australia will soon take front rank among the wine-producing countries of the world, and that a spirit of generous emulation would be advantageous to the wine-growers of both countries.

The Savannah *Republican* regrets to see the intemperance and acrimony with which some of its Democratic contemporaries are discussing the position and views of Hon. NELSON TIFT. It says: "We know a number of our best citizens, men born and reared on the soil and grown gray in promoting the welfare and defending the honor of the State, whose opinions are coincident with those of Mr. TIFT, and while we differ from them and would unwillingly put the destiny of Georgia in their hands in the present crisis, we are very far from questioning the integrity and patriotism of their intentions. Mr. TIFT is the last man whom the Georgia Conservative Press should denounce."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PROOF OF DEBTS—AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of Henry B. Montgomery, a Bankrupt.—During the progress of this matter before the Register, James B. Olney, one of the creditors, proved a debt against the bankrupt individually, in the sum of $229; also a debt of the same amount against the bankrupt as a member of the late firm of Montgomery & Sage. On application of the assignee the creditor was examined as to his claim, and upon the proof so taken and an affidavit made by him, he moved for leave to amend his proof of claim. This was opposed by counsel for the assignee on the ground that it came too late. The Register submitted the question to this Court for decision, stating that in his opinion it should be granted, since under the twenty-second section of the act it has been held that the Court has [illegible] full control of all proofs of debts, and the right to entertain objections to the validity of the claim or the proof thereof. (*In re* Patterson, 1 J. B. R. [illegible]; *In re* Jones, 2 B. R. 20.) Questions of amendment address themselves to the equitable consideration of the Court, and great discretion is exercised in respect of them. (*In re* Brand, 2 Law Times, Bankruptcy [illegible]) When proof is defective, a party will be allowed [illegible] but will be required to amend it. (*In re* [illegible], 4 J. R. R., 115; *In re* Myrich, 3 B. R. [illegible])

BLATCHFORD, J.—The decision of the Register is correct.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 20.

By Presiding Justice Clerke and Judges Sutherland and Cardozo.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

The following gentlemen were to-day duly admitted to practice in all the Courts of this State:

Albert H. Ammidown, Frank H. Angel, George D. A. Armstrong, Louis Aubacher, Albert A. Abbott, Wm. C. Bailey, Godard Bailey, Wm. J. Bell, Arthur C. Butts, Butler G. Bixby, Hiram S. Bird, Wm. H. Brown, John Contrell, Frederic Chase, Joseph B. Coe, John Charlton, Timothy L. Campbell, Chas. M. Clancy, Maurice S. De Vries, Willett Denike, Jr., Wm. A. Durham, Henry S. Farley, Ashbel P. Fitch, Abraham Feuchtwanger, J. Henry Fowler, Hiram B. Ferguson, William J. Finnigan, Richard G. Forbes, Edward F. Fennell, Wm. Henry Gardiner, Andrew Gilhooly, Charles S. Gage, Isaac Heyman, Germain Hauschel, Lovell Hall, James O. Hoyt, George H. Hardie, Gerson N. Herman, Emanuel B. Hart, Judson Jarvis, Fredk. H. Kenny, Frank J. Kimball, Herman Kobbe, Samuel Kalisch, Wm. Korff, Isaiah Keyser, James H. Lawrence, Frank L. Lawrence, Louis C. Lewis, Wm. H. Lyon, Elias G. Levy, John D. Lindon, John McGinn, M. J. McKenna, James McConnell, David McClure, Peter Mitchell, James Maxwell, Allan McDonald, John M. McGowan, George McKechnie, James H. Matthews, Frank H. Nugent, John H. O'Brien, Charles H. Pierson, Merritt A. Potter, George W. Pinckney, Simon Kaufman, Obed H. Sanderson, Albert M. Schenck, George J. Smith, Lewis Sanders, Robert Sutherland, James G. Sinclair, Sergeant P. Stearns, Richard A. Storrs, Edward C. Sterling, Wm. Sinclair, Jr., Stephen C. Lynes, John J. Tindale, Louis C. Waehner, Abraham Webb, Jesse H. Whitley, Henry T. Wing, George S. Wilkes, Matthew P. Breen, John C. McGuire, Benjamin H. Yard.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 20.

Before Judge Fithian.

SHARP PRACTICE.

Jane Mooney vs. The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company et al.—The plaintiff and her child were injured, as alleged, by the fault of the Hudson River Railroad Company and the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, somewhere in the neighborhood of Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue. Two suits were commenced for the injuries, one for the child by its guardian, and one by the mother, the plaintiff. Judgments were recovered in both against the Companies jointly, for the sum of [illegible] respectively. Subsequently the judgment of Mrs. Mooney was assigned to a [illegible], who issued execution against the property of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. [illegible]

A motion is now made by Brown, Hall & [illegible], attorneys for the latter Company, [illegible] the levy, and in support of the motion [illegible] that [illegible] judgments [illegible] by [illegible] the course of [illegible] that Henry Brooks, [illegible] and a lawyer named [illegible] in the office of Brown, Hall & [illegible] acted for the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, [illegible] ment of the actions these gentlemen (Henry [illegible]) agreed [illegible] and it was mutually agreed [illegible] that Henry should receive $250, by [illegible]

Beavy in obtaining evidence against the Hudson River Railroad Company, by allowing him to inspect the statement of the witnesses for the defence, with the understanding that the judgments to be recovered, although appearing in the record against both, should be enforced against the Hudson River Railroad Company only. Under this arrangement the judgments were recovered, but it now turns out that subsequently releases were purported to be executed, releasing not only the Central Park Railroad but also the Hudson River Railroad, and on these releases the motion is based. The releases the plaintiff, Mrs. Mooney, swears she never executed, and affidavits were also read from Marshal Tooker discrediting the affidavit of Beavy in which he swears they were executed by her.

The Court took the papers and reserved decision. A. J. Vanderpool for motion, Charles S. Spencer and Thomas W. Osborn opposing.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 20.

Before Judge Freedman.

ANOTHER CROOKED DIVORCE.

John Eames vs. Ann Eames.—This case came up on a motion to confirm the report of the referee, and also on a cross motion to open the default and grant a new trial. The trial was *ex parte* before a referee, the defendant not appearing, and the report was in favor of the plaintiff. The motion for a new trial was made on the ground that one of the witnesses for plaintiff had committed perjury.

The Court took the papers and reserved decision.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 20.

Before Judge F. W. Loew.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Eleanor F. Bishop vs. Robert E. Jones, William L. Sweet et al.—This case was commenced about three years ago or more, to recover $20,000 for false imprisonment and malicious arrest, the particulars of the transaction having been fully published at the time in connection with the criminal proceedings. A motion is now made to bring the case forward on the calendar, and also to increase the amount of damage claimed from $20,000 to $50,000.

The Count Johannes, who appeared for the lady, said (referring to the defendants' attorney) if Beech or Beecher is present I shall bring on this motion.

Mr. Beach—I don't care whether its Count Jones or Johannes, you can go on with the motion; I am engaged in the Superior Court.

Count Johannes—My motion then is to advance the cause on the calendar and also to increase the amount of damages to $50,000.

Mr. Beach—You can increase it to a million, if you wish.

Count Johannes—I shall take you at your word.

The papers were then handed to the Court and decision reserved.

By way of a side speech the Count stated that he had volunteered in the McFarland case; that he would have McFarland tried by a jury of his peers, all married men, and with chaste wives such as his Honor had.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 20.

By Presiding Justice Clerke and Judges Ingraham and Sutherland.

Rorke vs. Russell; order affirmed with costs; opinion by Sutherland, J.

Same vs. Same; order granting injunction reversed with costs; opinion by Sutherland, J.; Ingraham, J., dissenting.

In the matter of the petition of Jacob Korn; order affirmed with costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 20.

By Judge Barbour.

Bernard Humagel vs. Alexander M. Castelar; case with amendments settled and filed.

Mary N. Townsend vs. Charles Gould; case with amendments settled and filed.

By Judge Freedman.

Lawrence C. Goodale vs. James G. McAdam; motion granted without costs.

Daniel Belton vs. Edward W. Baxter; motion denied with $10 costs.

Joseph Treat vs. Sylvanus J. Macy; motion denied with $10 costs.

John Courtney vs. Frederick Baker; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Mary Moneypenny vs. Eugene Jackson; demurrer overruled with liberty to defendant to withdraw the same and answer within twenty days on payment of costs.

Isabella Henderson vs. Eugene Jackson; the same decision.

Charles Quinn vs. William C. Wynkoop; no order being necessary, motion dismissed with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 20.

By Judge Brady.

Lewis vs. The Park Bank; order settled.

Livingston vs. Cowles; order settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

By Judge Gilbert.

Daniel Brinkerhoff vs. James H. Scribner et al.; report of Alexander McCue, referee, showing due $3,[illegible] 70; judgment of foreclosure, &c.

Spencer S. Mead vs. Annie M. Mead; consent of order submitted to Albert Roberts in place of Dean & Butler.

Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company vs. Randolph B. Loomis; motion to discharge order of arrest not having been made in pursuance of notice, order dismissed with $10 costs.

Isaac Henderson vs. Peter P. Van Zandt; demurrer overruled and judgment for plaintiff that he pay the firm with interest into Court, that defendants impleaded and that on plaintiff's complying with this order each.

Edward Cooper vs. The Brooklyn City, Hunter's Point and Prospect Park Railroad; motion to dissolve injunction granted with $10 costs.

Ellen M. O'Grady vs. Lawrence O'Grady; motion for temporary alimony granted.

John H. Hawkins and Richard P. Higgins vs. Edward Dunn; thirty other cases; order substituting Marshall and Purdy in place of Mills and Cochrane.

The Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company vs. Randolph B. Lewis; order denying motion to vacate order of arrest.

Sarah E. Smith and Daniel E. Smith vs. Eliza Ann Smith; report of W. J. Coggeswell as to distribution confirmed, and order directing share of Isaac S. Smith to be deposited with the Brooklyn Trust Company, (share subject to inchoate right of dower.) Order to be settled by Judge Gilbert.

Lucy E. Barron vs. Jacob V. E. Martense; judgment for plaintiff with costs.

John Westfall vs. Diedrich Van Teuren; motion to open default denied with $10 costs.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT, AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1022—Brundy vs. Brown.
1581—Carpenter vs. Morrison.
487—Kirtland vs. Northrup.
1465—84. Nicholas Ins. Co. vs. Merchants Mutual Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
152—Owens vs. Financial and Com. Ex. Association.
1249—Am. Mut. Ins. Co. of Philadelphia vs. Leland.
1365—Brink vs. Rep. Fire Ins. Co.
1367—Brink vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
1407—Schuster vs. Continental Ins. Co.
705—Giles vs. Spalding.
2119—Robinson vs. Heugh.
2105—Am. Nat. Bank vs. Waggoner.
1783—Edwards vs. Kentgen.
1963—Tallman vs. Cudlipp.
77—McMahon vs. Conn. Life Ins. Co.
405—Sutton vs. Diggles.
1831—Davis vs. Norwich and N. Y. Trans. Co.
1871—Vroman vs. Requa.
1873—Hall vs. Van Winkle.
1877—Kerr vs. Kerr.

Part II.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1216—Williams vs. Ely.
544—Baltimore and Cuba Smelting Co. vs. Holmes, Booth & Haydens.
1530—Brinkerhoff vs. Cogan.
160—Merwin vs. American Express Co.
656—Bassett, Jr., vs. Lederer.
494—Rand vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
822—Gallup vs. Lederer.
1361½—Osborn vs. Union Ferry Co., Br'klyn.

Nos.
1542—Kelly vs. Doyton.
1526—Feistel vs. Brinkerhoff.
1562—Dubois vs. Relf.
1576—Hill vs. McKenzey.
88—Clay vs. Lazelle.
1198—Uhl vs. Minaldi.
416—Cloy vs. Roemmelt.
3674—Hewitt vs. Miller.
62—McMahon vs. Mut'l Benefit Life Ins. Co.
946—Wyckoff vs. Queens County Ferry Co.
1468—Sicher vs. Shoyer.
1390—Field vs. Devlin.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.

Nos.
167—Knapp vs. Blodgett.
241——— vs. ——.
33—Boynton vs. Hoffman.
56—Crager vs. Haight.
57—Byrnes vs. McCune.
91—Dugan vs. Duryea.
127—Newell vs. Townsend.
151—Wolfe vs. Brinckerhoff.
189—Fatman vs. Greenfield.
203—Solomon vs. Vander Roest.
219—Fallon vs. Woodworth.
222—Dunham vs. Odell.
239—Trimble vs. Stoll.
242——— vs. ——.
12—Bouche vs. Flamant.
13—DeVenge vs. Flamant.
62—Bartlett vs. Steam Nav. Co.
88—Davies vs. Monks.
127—Simonton vs. Empire Sewing M. Co.
129—Sloan vs. Hull.
130—Brannan vs. O'Conner.
135—Reicherter vs. Scheirloh.
164—Allen vs. Cook.
236—Gilman vs. Leckendorf.
238—Degard vs. Churchill.

Nos.
194—Youngs vs. Young.
211—Roelker vs. Baach.
216—Robinson vs. Brisbane.
220—Citizens' Mutual Loan Ass. vs. Andrews.
4—Marvin vs. Browning.
5—Mullen vs. Decker.
6—Newhall vs. Decker.
10—Claflin vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
53—Solomon vs. Jackson.
100—Maas vs. Meyers.
102—Connell vs. Graves.
117—Gerding vs. Martin.
132—Pierson vs. Donovan.
138—Donadi vs. Ireland.
140—Higginson vs. Pendleton.
163—Emmet vs. Seton.
166—Wood vs. Muldoone.
168—Raymond vs. Arnold.
171—Farrell vs. Spence.
177—Griswold vs. Banks.
179—Raney vs. Laing.
192—Bixby vs. Couse.
212—Senior vs. Hurry.
214—Abrahams vs. Hebrew Benevolent Society.
222—Ryerson vs. Sterzelbach.
224—Manning, Jr., vs. Goodenough.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.
246—Furth vs. Foster.
247—Casey vs. Foster.
1267—Knowlton vs. New-York and Providence Ins. Co.
888—Sterns vs. Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
1151—Pike vs. The Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
733—Sheerman vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
2020——— vs. ——.
1286—Flanlan vs. Hoeft.

Nos.
1297—O'Hara vs. Sealy.
1307—White vs. The American Steel Tool Co.
732—Reed vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
1096—Neff vs. Fredmann.
1077—Chapman vs. Douglas.
1227—Prial vs. The Central Park and East River Railroad Co.
1153—Weddinger vs. Woehnng.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Call of Calendar at 10 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Sahrberg vs. Pelser.
——Allen vs. Cooper.
[illegible]—Frohman vs. Woodward.
[illegible]—Bunn vs. Lynch.
[illegible]—Gassler vs. Wetta.
[illegible]—Jacobs vs. Brown.
[illegible]—Young vs. Ulrich.
[illegible]—Goddard vs. Clark.
[illegible]—Pecare vs. Hagen.
[illegible]—Kunkle vs. Solomon.
[illegible]—Bomberger vs. Mack.
[illegible]—Salinger vs. Pinkham.

Nos.
4580—Siegel vs. Swift.
4581—Berger vs. Liebach.
4582—Gladin vs. Macks.
4583—New-York Assessment Co. vs. Gunz.
[illegible]—Holloway vs. Humphrey.
[illegible]—Smith vs. Bartholomew.
4587—White vs. Wood.
4589—Hughes vs. Shuttleworth.

Part II.—Before Alker, J.—Call of Calendar at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4182—Morris vs. Johnston.
4185—Underhill vs. Baack.
4186—Same vs. Same.
4353—Garetski vs. Aronson.
4365—Dykers vs. Theiss.
4369—Fairchild vs. Wood.
4591—Am. Lamp and L. Co. vs. Hooper.
[illegible]—Lyon vs. Burger.

Nos.
4591—Trifurt vs. Hittmeyer.
[illegible]—Williams vs. [illegible]
[illegible]—Friedman vs. [illegible]
[illegible]—Bradley vs. Sutton.
4597—White vs. Angell.
4598—White vs. MaGor.
[illegible]—Powell vs. Crispin.
[illegible]—Putnam vs. Nelson.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 20, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118¾	450	Wells-Fargo Ex.	18½
3,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	111⅞	200	do.	19
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅝	200	do.	19⅛
5,000	U.S.5-20R.,'65,n.	110½	10000	N.Y.Cen.&H.R. Ctfs.	81
5,000	U.S.5-20C.,'65,n. s3	114	1000	do.	81⅛
20,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40R.	109	4000	do.	81⅛
10,000	do. s3	109	1000	do. b30	81⅜
40,000	U.S.5-20C., '67 c	114⅜	400	Erie R.	21⅛
50,000	do. b3	114⅛	300	do.	21⅛
25,000	do.	114⅛	200	do.	21⅛
75,000	do. s3	114⅛	200	Harlem	138
20,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅞	200	Reading 6	99⅛
10,000	Tenn.St.6s,ex c.	51	1000	L. S. & M.S.R.	85⅛
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	43⅞	200	do. btwk	85⅛
1,000	So. Car. St. 6s, n.	70⅛	50	do.	85⅛
10,000	do.	90	700	do.	85⅛
1,000	N.Y.Cen.6s, '83	90	100	Ill. Cen.	131⅛
5,000	Union Pac. 1st	84	17	do.	130
1,000	do.	83⅞	100	Tol., W. & W.	51
5,000	Mo. 6s, S.F.Bds.	97⅛	25	do.	52
1,000	Chi.& N.W.1st.	92	215	Clev. & Pitts.	82⅛
1,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	91⅛	200	do.	83
			35	do.	81
6,000	Tol. & W. 1st M., ex.	87½	500	Chic. & N. W.	68⅛
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	96	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81⅛
			300	do.	81⅛
5,000	N.J. Cen. n. bs.	96	100	Chi. & R. I. b10	105
1,000	Col. C. & I. C. 1st M.	75⅛	100	do.	104⅞
			700	do.	104⅞
18	Bank of N. Amer.	108	200	Mil. & St. P.	72⅛
10	Ocean Bank	78	200	do. s3	72⅛
200	West. U. Tel.	33⅛	100	do. s30	72⅛
500	do.	33⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84⅛
200	do. b30	33⅛	300	do.	84⅛
200	Quick. M. Co.	15	100	Ohio & Miss.	24
100	Boston W. P.	13⅛	11	Chic., B. & Q.	148
200	Pacific Mail	48⅛	15	N. J. R. R.	119⅛
50	do.	48⅛	50	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar., ex div.	86⅛
100	do.	48⅛			
400	Cum. C. Pf.. bet.c.	25⅛	500	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	20
50	Adams Ex.	59⅛	6	H. & St. Jo. R.	106
10	do.	59	100	H. & St.J. R. Pf.	107⅛
100	do.	59⅛	7	do.	108⅛
200	do. bet.call	60	100	Col.C.&I.C. R.	20⅛
100	A. M. U. Ex. b. c.	30⅛	200	do.	20⅛
100	U. S. Ex.	50	200	do.	20
400	N. Y. C. & H. R.	86⅛	200	do.	19⅛
600	do.	86⅛	200	Bos., Hart. & E.	8⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	118⅞	$5,000	U. S. 5-20C., '67 c	114⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	113⅛	67,000	do.	114⅛
5,000	do.	113⅛	17,000	do.	114⅛
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C.,'64.	111⅛	30,000	do. b3	114⅛
20,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65.	111⅛	30,000	do.	114⅛
3,000	U.S.5-20C.,'65,n. s3	114	10,000	U.S.5-20R. '65 n	110⅛
			20,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	
10,000	do.	114		s3	109
50,000	do. b3	114	10,000	do.	109⅛
15,000	U. S. 6s,Cur.	108⅛	10,000	do.	109

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn.St.6s,ex c.	51	200	Erie	22⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. n.	43⅛	400	L. S. & M. S. R.	84⅛
5,000	do.	44	500	do.	84⅛
10,000	do.	43⅛	200	do. b30	85⅛
10,000	N. Car.St.6s	43	200	Clev. & Pitts.	83
10,000	Mo. St. 6s.	90	100	Chi. & R. I.	104⅛
5,000	Pac. 7s,Gu'd by State Mo.	93⅛	200	Chi. & N. W.	68⅛
			500	do. bet. call	68⅛
6,000	C.,Cin.&Ind. C. 1st M.	75⅛	40	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	82
			200	Mil.& St. P.	72⅛
200	W. U. Tel. b3	33⅛	100	do. c	72⅛
100	Adams Ex.	59⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84⅛
100	Quicksilver	15	43	Del., L. & W.	107⅛
100	do. bet. call	14⅞	100	N. J. Central. s30	89⅛
200	Wells-Far.Ex.	19⅛	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar., ex div.	86
100	N. Y. Cen.& H.R.	86⅛			
5000	N. Y. Cen. & H. Certificates	80⅛	200	Ohio & Miss.	23⅛

MONDAY, Dec. 20 P. M.

The announcement from the Treasury this morning that the Gold sales of Tuesday and Friday of the present week would be withdrawn—leaving only the regular $1,000,000 on Thursday for account of the Sinking Fund—caused the Gold market to advance for a brief time to 121⅛@121⅛@121 ℔ cent., as against 120⅞ at the close on Saturday night. The competition among buyers seemed to be divided between the *Bull* interest in the Room and some few of the *Bearish* sellers of last week who were apprehensive of the effect of the reduced sales of the Treasury. But both parties soon found themselves mistaken in the market, which returned to 120⅞ ℔ cent. and closed dull at this rate at 4 o'clock P. M. While the Treasury sales are to be reduced to a single million of dollars this week, notice is simultaneously given that on and after Friday next the January Interest on the Public Debt will be prepaid without rebate, so that the supply from this source, a full week in advance of the New-Year, will more than neutralize the reduced Treasury sales. In addition to this cause for the return of price to 120⅞ ℔ cent. there was decided abundance and somewhat weaker rates in the Foreign Exchanges. The standard drawers on London were allowing a brokerage off 108⅞ for 60 days London, and sight Bills and Cable transfers were done at relatively lower rates against very considerable purchases to-day of United States 5-20s; Sight Bills, 109⅛@109⅜ ℔ cent.; Cable transfers on private terms, supposed 109⅜@109⅛ ℔ cent. The purchase of United States 5-20s for Europe ran chiefly on the 5-20s of 1867 and the long 6 ℔ cents. of 1881. The '67s on the higher price of Gold early in the day advanced to 114⅜@114⅛ ℔ cent. They declined to 114⅛ in the Afternoon. The 1881s sold at 118⅞@118⅞ ℔ cent. The market is pretty well cleared of 1862s. Coupons and the new transactions are in small parcels. The Treasury will buy $2,000,000 United States 5-20s on Wednesday for the Sinking Fund. The offerings will no doubt be chiefly in the registered Stocks, not dealt in for Europe. On Wednesday and Thursday of next week additional purchases for the Sinking Fund will be made to the extent of $3,000,000.

On the Stock Exchange there was some improvement in the Southern State Bonds and in the New-York and Western Railways, but the speculative temper of the market was not sufficiently decided to maintain firmness to the close of the day. The prospect seems to be that only a moderate business is likely to be done for the remainder of the Old Year, although every encouragement to buy for a New-Year's rise is afforded by the easy working of the Money market. The rates to the Brokers to-day were 6@7 ℔ cent., and on Gold 5@6 ℔ cent. The New-Year Dividends now being advertised, and the prepayment of Gold Interest on the Public Funds, will add to the supply of Money seeking employment in Wall-street, against which, however, we hear of some orders for Currency to go South.

Exclusive of the January Gold Interest on the Public Funds, the Treasury will close the Old Year with a Gold surplus of about $71,500,000. The Customs in January will amount to $16,000,000. The actual Gold Interest called for in January, (including the prepayments at the close of December,) will reach $18,500,000 at New-York and $7,000,000 at the other Treasury Offices. The regular sales for the Sinking Fund on the 6th and 20th January will be $2,000,000. These figures will leave a surplus of $60,000,000 to be carried into February, unless extra sales should be made in January, which we presume will depend more upon the state of the market than upon a question of ability to spare $10,000,000 extra without inconvenience to the Treasury.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, DEC. 20.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	108⅞	109
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	114	114⅛
American Gold Coin	120⅞	120⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	43⅛	43⅛
North Carolina Bonds, new	29	29⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	86⅛	86⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	80	81
Reading Railroad	99⅛	99⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅞	104⅞
Northwestern Common	68⅛	68⅛
Northwestern Preferred	81⅛	81⅛
Pacific Mail Company	47⅛	47⅛
St. Paul Preferred	84⅛	85⅛
St. Paul Common	71⅛	72⅛
Lake Shore	84⅛	85⅛
Erie	21⅛	21⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅛	23⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. coup., 1881	118⅞	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	114
5-20 reg., 1862	111⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	114⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	113⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	114⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	111⅛	10-40 coup.	109
5-20 coup., 1865	111⅛	6s Currency	108⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex c.	50⅛	Ohio 6 ℔ cent., 1875	98
Tennessee 6s, new bds	43⅛	Ohio 6 ℔ cent., 1881	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	92	Ohio 6 ℔ cent., 1886	100
N. Carolina 6s	42⅛	Michigan 7 ℔ ct. W. L.	99
N. Carolina new bds.	28⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	105
S. Carolina new bds.	70⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109
Missouri 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 7s, C. Loan, '70	100
Louisiana 6s	68	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '72	101⅛
Louisiana 6s, lev. bds.	66⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '73	101⅛
Louisiana 8s, lev. bds.	77	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '74	101⅛
California 7s	117⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75	101⅛
Connecticut 6s	99	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77	101⅛
Alabama 8s	93⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '78	102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. [illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	[illegible]	Gt. West. 1st, 1888	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. Ext'd	101¼
Erie 7s, 1st M. 1883	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. 2d	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1883	[illegible]	Chic. & R. I. 1st	101
Erie 7s, 5th Ind. 1888	69½	Chic. & R. I. & Pac.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th M.	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. '85-75	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 2d	[illegible]
Harlem 1st	97	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. New Bds	[illegible]
C. Bur. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st	101½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	101½
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	[illegible]	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	[illegible]
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	[illegible]
Pac. R. 7s, guar'd by Mo.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	[illegible]
Central Pac. Bonds	91⅝	Chic. & Alton 1st	[illegible]
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	83⅝	Chic. & Alton Inc.	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., 1875	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. Consol'd	81
Alton & T. H. 1st	[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	77	Peninsula R. Bonds	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	71	St. L. & I'n Mt. Bds.	81¼
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	[illegible]
Consol'd 7 ℔ c. conv.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	88
Consol'd 7 ℔ c. 1st	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	[illegible]
Lack. & West. Bonds	89	Chic. & Mil. 1st	[illegible]
Del., L. & West. 1st	[illegible]	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	[illegible]
Del., L. & West. 2d	[illegible]	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. [illegible]	[illegible]	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Bank of the Republic	119
Manhattan	142	Bank of N. America	108
America	144	Corn Exchange	132
Phenix	105½	Commonwealth	112
Tradesmen's	152	Importers' & Traders'	140
Mechanics' & Traders'	125	Park	150
National	112	Central National	109½
Seventh Ward	[illegible]	Fourth National	102
State of New-York	106	Tenth National	90
Commerce	120	Oriental	150
Ocean	78	Bkrs' & Brokrs' Ass.	100
American Exchange	110		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 20.

General balance yesterday	$86,749,394 99
Gold receipts	263,590 94
Gold payments	99,476 16
Gold balance	76,795,451 07
Currency receipts	342,841 50
Currency payments	442,553 45
Currency balance	8,305,099 57
General balance	85,560,457 48
Customs	220,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Telegraphed to Smith, Randolph & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1869.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	93½	95
City 6s, new	98⅞	99
Camden and Amboy	118½	118¾
Pennsylvania Central	53⅞	54
Reading	49¾	49⅞
Lehigh Valley	53⅛	53⅜
Catawissa Preferred	34⅛	34½
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅛	28½
Northern Central	[illegible]	43½
Lehigh Navigation	33⅛	33¼

Earnings of the Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, for the first week in December, 1869:

Freights	$39,365 69
Passengers	22,287 00
Total	$61,652 69
First week in December, 1868	56,800 00
Increase	$4,852 69

The Central and Western Pacific Companies announce through Mr. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President, that Messrs. FISK & HATCH will pay the Gold Coupon of January 1, 1870, on their Mortgage Bonds, and also the January Gold Coupon on the California and Oregon Company. The 3½ ℔ cent. Gold Coupon of the State Aid Bonds of California, issued to the Central Pacific, is to be paid by Messrs. EUGENE KELLY & Co., No. 21 Nassau-street.

BANK DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED—JANUARY, 1870.

Bank.	Capital.	Half Yearly.	Amount.
Bank of America	$3,000,000	5 ℔ cent.	$150,000
Metropolitan	4,000,000	6 ℔ cent.	240,000
Chatham	450,000	8 ℔ cent.	36,000
North America	1,000,000	3½ ℔ cent.	35,000
Ninth National	1,000,000	5 ℔ cent.	50,000
East River	350,000	4 ℔ cent.	14,000
Imp. & Traders'	1,500,000	5 ℔ cent.	75,000
People's Bank	412,500	5 ℔ cent.	20,625

The Oriental Bank has declared a Dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable Jan. 3.

The State Treasurer of South Carolina gives notice that the interest maturing Jan. 1, 1870, on the bonds of that State will be paid in Gold, on demand, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, financial agent of the State of South Carolina, No. 9 Nassau-street, New-York, and at the Treasury Office, Columbia, S. C. The interest on registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Dec. 20 says:

"The anthracite coal trade has been exceedingly dull during all the past week. Production has fallen off materially. This is usual at the close of navigation, and was probably generally expected. But prices have also, with a lessened demand, come down largely in the Eastern markets, and especially at New-York, where there is current a report that the New-York carrying companies have combined to control that market for the future in the supply of coal, and to that end have put down prices fully $1 per ton. This may be so, but it is quite as likely to be in consequence of an over supply of coal there. It is usual when the market for any commodity breaks at any one particular point, for those engaged in the trade of that article elsewhere to endeavor to account for it in some special rather than in a general cause, thus sustaining their own market a little longer. This New-York report as to a local combination may have no better base than that here suggested. There is good reason to believe that the supply of coal is equal to the demand for the remainder of the Winter, and that the party who holds on to his stock, or produces coal with a view of selling it at higher prices, stands a very good chance of being disappointed. While there has been a falling off of a few hundred thousand tons of anthracite coal in all this year, the increase to more than double the amount of bituminous coal, together with the savings in consumption by reason of the high prices of anthracite the greater part of the year, the supply of coal is believed to be fully up to the demand. The Reading Railroad brought down for the week ending on the 16th instant 84,235 tons, against 86,042 tons the previous week, and 207,496 tons since the 1st instant—the beginning of the Company's fiscal year—against 115,067 tons to corresponding time last year—an increase of 92,429 tons. The Schuylkill Canal reports for the week 4,133 tons, against 16,894 tons for the previous week, and for the season 696,793 tons, against 987,627 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 290,834 tons. The entire tonnage of the week reported by all the principal carrying companies was 251,471 tons, against 409,472 tons the previous week. The coal tonnage for the year to date of last reports, as furnished by the companies, is something over 14,000,000 of tons."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. Interest payable April and October, at the Bank of America in New-York. There is not in existence a more reliable security than the Bonds of this Corporation.

For the present we offer these Bonds at 85 and accrued interest. For circulars and further information, apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ THE HOLDERS OF THE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, payable 1st January, 1870, can exchange the same at par, on or before the 1st January next, for the new issue of 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds at 90, at our office, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1869.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-street, offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; Indianapolis and Vincennes First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, strongly guaranteed; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 10 per cent. Bonds of Platte County, Missouri; 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and some prime 10 per cent. Currency Bonds.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 20, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	3	Spirits of Turp., bbls.	506
Beeswax, pkgs.	1	Tar, bbls.	299
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Pitch, bbls.	313
Cotton Seed, bags	[illegible]	Rosin, bbls.	6,617
Copper, cakes	151	Pork, bbls.	1,270
Dried Fruits, pkgs.	196	Beef, pkgs.	10
Eggs, bbls.	220	Cutmeats, pkgs.	326
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Grease, pkgs.	63
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	104
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	1,327
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	24
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	251
Corn Meal, bags	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,835
B. W. Flour, pkgs.	[illegible]	Oil Lard, bbls.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Oil Cake, pkgs.	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Rice Flour, pkgs.	[illegible]
Hides, bundles	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs.	1,217
Leather, sides	[illegible]	Starch, pkgs.	160
Molasses, bbls.	[illegible]	Tobacco, bales	162
Pecans, pkgs.	43	Tobacco, bx. and cs.	170
Peanuts, bags	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	982
Petroleum, ref. bbls.	[illegible]	Wool, bales	248

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Phenix, have been as follows: [illegible] Cotton, [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] Oil Cake, [illegible] Cheese, [illegible] Lard.

By the bark *John Eagle*, for Havre—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 165 casks Quercitron Bark, [illegible] gallons Whale Oil, 160 bales Cotton, [illegible] Oak Plank, 50 tons Fustic, 500 pockets Cassia, [illegible] Whale Bone, [illegible] Hoops, [illegible] cases Oysters, [illegible] Jeweler's Ashes, 20 cases Champagne, [illegible]

ASHES—Have been in limited demand at $7 87½ @ $8 for Pots, and [illegible] for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been neglected to-day. No change has been noticed in prices. The fresh arrival of Rio, by the steamer, is being sampled and will doubtless be on the market to-morrow. We quote: Java at 21½c. @22½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@[illegible]; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@18c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@16c.; Manila, 15c.@16c.; Mexican, 16c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite moderately sought after at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,392 bales, of which 387 bales were to arrive, including 387 bales to spinners, 273 bales to shippers and 782 bales to speculators. Also, 2,730 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales basis Low Middling for December, 24½c.; 500 bales do. for January, 24½c.@24¾c.; 100 bales average Low Middling for January on private terms; 200 bales basis Low Middling for February, 25⅛c.; 300 bales do. for March, 25⅛c.@25 3-16c.; 100 bales do. for March and 100 bales do. for April, 25⅛c.; 650 bales do. for April 25⅛c.@25 13-16c.; 100 bales even Middling for February, and 100 bales average Middling for February, 25⅛c.; 250 bales average Low Middling, free on board at Savannah, on private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	24	24¼	24¼	24½
Good Ordinary	24½	25	25	25¼
Low Middling	25	25¼	25½	25¾
Middling	25½	25¾	26	26¼
Good Middling	26	26¼	26½	26¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,345
Receipts last week	23,249
Receipts the preceding week	20,996
Receipts since Sept. 1	290,489
Receipts since Jan. 1	643,617
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	338,730
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	636,866
Export clearances since our last	2,222
Exports since Sept. 1	134,614
Exports since Jan. 1	319,217
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,478
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,457
Estimated stock here	27,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request, and the dealings have been chiefly in a jobbing way at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,100 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 35@$4 90; very inferior to good Extra State at $5@$5 45; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $4 85@$5, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 15@$5 45 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 35@$4 90
Extra State	[illegible]@ 5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	4 85@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 15@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 50@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 00@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been dull and rather weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 530 bbls., in lots, at from $5 40@$6 15 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 15@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited demand at $4 50@$5 35 for inferior to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 2.5 bbls. Cornmeal is in moderate request at about $4 60 @$5 for Western, $4 60@$4 75 for Jersey, and $5 10@ $5 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely offered, and quoted up 1c.@2c. a bushel, with a rather better inquiry for prime Amber Winter and No. 2 Spring. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,650 bushels, in lots, including White Western at $1 42@$1 53; Red and Amber Western, inferior to choice, at from $1 25@$1 36, chiefly at $1 34, in store, partly on speculation; No. 2 Spring at $1 25 delivered, which rate was bid for prime at the close, but holders generally claimed $1 26; No. 3 Spring at $1 18 for small lots; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 52½; Red and Amber State at $1 34@$1 35½, and Amber Virginia at $1 33, ℔ bushel. Corn has been in less demand and rather cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 11@$1 13 for damaged and heated Mixed Western; $1 12@$1 15 for sound Mixed Western; $1 12@$1 08 for Yellow and White Southern and Jersey, including $1 02 for White Southern, for export, ℔ bushel. Rye is dull at $1 03@$1 07 for Western; $1 10@$1 16 for State, ℔ bushel; sales have been reported of 1,500 bushels, within our range. Barley continues in light demand at uniform rates; sales have been reported since our last of 6,100 bushels, including two-rowed State at $1 08@$1 09, and four-rowed do., part at $1 17, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive at from $1 10@$1 25 ℔ bushel. Oats have been quite sparingly dealt in at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels, in lots, at 62c.@ 64c., from depot and delivered, for heated to choice Western; 63½c.@65c. for State; 53c.@61c. for Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. The export clearances since our last include 87 bbls. Flour and 7,781 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, and 7,350 bushels Wheat for Havre.

HAY, &c.—Bale Hay is in moderate request and firm at from 80c.@90c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues salable and steady at 75c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet since our last, including New York at 20c.@22c.; Eastern, 16c.@22c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@8c. ℔ lb. Receipts to-day, 270 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been in light demand at unchanged prices. Receipts to-day, 9,118 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive at unchanged rates. We quote: New crop Porto Rico at 45c.@70c.; Cuba at 30c.@60c.; English Islands at 45c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@80c. ℔ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Per Gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	30c.@34c.
Cuba, Clayed	32c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	40c.@46c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	45c.@50c.
Porto Rico	45c.@70c.
English Islands	45c.@60c.
New-Orleans	65c.@80c.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in and quoted heavy, including Crude Whale at 75c.@90c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1@$1 02½; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $1 80; Bleached Sperm at $1 85; Lard Oil at $1 55@$1 65; Red Oil at 80c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@92c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 42½@$1 45; Menhaden at 67c. @67½c.; Spermaceti at 44c.

PETROLEUM—The demand for all kinds of Oil has been on a limited scale, though in most instances buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. Crude has been very dull here, though available in bulk, at 17c. for December, and 18½c. for January, ℔ gallon. In shipping order it has been quoted nominally at 21c.@21½c. ℔ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; in Philadelphia 560 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been in very moderate request and without buoyancy. The export inquiry has been checked by the renewed weakness in gold, and the depression in exchange. Sales have been reported here of 2,950 bbls. Standard White, for December, various deliveries within the month, chiefly at 31½c.; 1,000 bbls. do. January, at about 31c. ℔ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, of 3,500 bbls. Standard White, for December delivery, at 30½c.@30¾c., and 1,000 bbls. do., January and February, on private terms. The receipts of Refined here were 520 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,600 bbls. No export clearances have been reported. Standard White, in cases, continues inactive at about 38c.@39c., and prime White 39c.@40c. ℔ gallon. Naphtha is quite dull at 10c.@11c. in bbls., and 16c.@18½c. in cases, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after at easier and irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 bbls., in lots, at $32 25@$32 50 for Old Western Mess; $31 75@$32 25 for New Mess, chiefly at $32; $27@$30 50 for Old and New Western and City Prime Mess, and $23 50@$27 for Old and New Prime to Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Also 500 bbls., New Mess, seller February, at $31 ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in limited request at from 12½c.@12½c., chiefly at 12½c., for Western, and 13¼c.@13½c., chiefly at 13½c., for City, ℔ lb. Cutmeats are in slack demand at unchanged rates; sales have been confined to equal to 115 packages at 12c.@13c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 17c.@17½c. for Sweet-pickled Hams. Bacon rules quiet at previous figures; sales 50 boxes, including Cumberlands at 15½c.@15½c.; Short Rib at 15½c.@15½c., ℔ lb. Lard has been inactive but without material change in price; sales have been reported of 317 tierces and barrels, in lots, at 17½c.@ 19½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18c.@18½c. for City and 18½c.@18½c. for fair to prime Steam, ℔ lb. Beef continues in rather slack request at $4@$12 50 for Old, and $11 50@$17 for New, ℔ bbl; sales 160 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$28, and India Mess at $27 50@$31 ℔ tierce; sales 80 tierces. Beef Hams have been moderately dealt in at from $30@$32 50 for New, ℔ bbl; sales 130 bbls. Butter continues inactive, including State, common to prime, at 33c.@43c.; Fancy, 48c.@46c., and Western, inferior to prime, 20c.@35c. ℔ lb.; the receipts to-day were 1,327 packages. Cheese is quite dull at from 10c.@17½c., as the extremes for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the day were 346 boxes.

SUGARS—Have been quoted about steady, on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 bbls. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demarara at 10½c.@12½c., chiefly at 11c., and 30 boxes Havana, at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10½c.@11c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11½c.@11½c.; very good to choice do. at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11½c.@12½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 11½c.@ 11½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been inactive at from 13½c.@15c., as the extremes, ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 65,000 lbs. Tallow at 10c.@10½c.; also 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@17½c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in limited demand at lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., in lots, at 99c.@$1, chiefly at 99c. ℔ gallon. The receipts were 982 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Business has been on a very moderate scale, at about previous rates. For Liverpool, there were taken 350 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 5-16d.@⅜d.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail and steam, at 1s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; 23,000 bushels Wheat, chiefly by steam, at 5d. ℔ bushel, and 35 tons Tallow, at 17s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London, 6,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl. For Genoa, a British bark, with 2,700 bbls. Rosin at 65c., gold, ℔ 280 lbs., and some Logwood at $8 50, gold, ℔ ton.

REWARDS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

WE HEREBY OFFER THE FOLLOWING reward for the arrest of WILLIAM E. GRAY and T. H. PRATT, or either of them, recently absconded, namely: Ten (10) per cent. upon the valuation of whatever money bonds or securities may be recovered from said arrests.

VERMILYE & CO., and others.

COAL.

COKE $3 50.—3,000 CHALDRONS BEST quality delivered from Manhattan Gas Works, 15th-st. and Avenue C. J. SMITH.

TO MARKETMEN.—ADJOURNED SALE of MARKET STANDS IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD MARKET.—On MONDAY, the 27th of December, 1869, will be sold at public auction, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Eighteenth Ward Market, on Avenue C, between 16th and 17th sts., in the City of New-York, the several stalls and stands contained in said Market, for a term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1870. The plans of the stands and the terms of sale may be had by applying at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

F. A. MOORE, }
FORBES HOLLAND, } Commissioners.
WM. HAW, Jr., }
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1869.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAYS.

BLACK GROS GRAIN AND GLACE SILKS,

at $1 25 to $1 75.

VERY FINE GROS GRAIN SILKS, $2.

ALL THE FIRST-CLASS MAKES, $2 50 TO $4.

and the

FINEST GOODS IMPORTED, $4 50 TO $5.

COLORED SILK AND EVERY SHADE OF SATIN

at proportionate prices.

LYONS BLACK SILK VELVET, $4 50

and upward, of superb finish and color.

BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS,

purchased at the recent peremptory auction sales, and RETAILED AT LESS THAN GOLD COST.

CLOTH, VELVET AND ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS,

CURTAINS AND MOURNING GOODS.

We also call particular attention to our

SILK-FINISHED BLACK ALPACA,

at 25 cents and upward per yard,

AS BEING A VERY ACCEPTABLE AND APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY GIFT.

Samples of any portion of our stock furnished on application, or sent by mail.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Persons who anticipate the purchase of any description of

DRY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

will do well to examine our stock before purchasing, as we purpose on Monday to offer inducements which we believe to be greater than can be found elsewhere. Among other specialties will be found

2,000 DRESS PATTERNS, IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, AT $1 80 AND UPWARD THE DRESS.

27-INCH DRESS GOODS, AT 20 TO 37 1-2 CENTS.

VERY WIDE ALL-WOOL SERGE, AT 30 CENTS.

ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTH,

of all colors, including black at 50 cents, the regular retail price of which is 75 cents.

SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, FROM 75 CENTS TO $1 25.

ALL-WOOL FRENCH MERINOES, 75 TO $1.

Together with a large assortment of

DELAINES AT 15 CENTS.

CALICOES FROM 10 TO 12 1-2.

LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS,
PIANO COVERS, NAPKINS,
HANDKERCH'FS, COLLARS,
LACE SETS, GLOVES,
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.,

in all of which the inducements offered by us cannot be excelled.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

AT KINZEY'S.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

BARGAINS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ENTIRE LOWER FLOOR FILLED WITH HOLIDAY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

25,000 DOLLS OF EVERY KIND,

TALKING, CRYING, MASKED AND FANCY DOLLS.

WAX CRYING DOLLS, 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c.

LARGEST WAX DOLL IN THE CITY FOR $1.

WAX CRYING DOLLS, WITH HAIR, 10c., 15c., 20c. TO 75c.

5,000 FINE FRENCH DOLLS, 50c. TO $6.

WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, COLLAR, PERFUMERY, CANDY, SURPRISE AND FANCY BOXES.

2,000 CHINA AND TEA SETS, 25c. TO $5.

PARIAN FIGURES AND BOXES, 3c. TO $5.

FANCY VASES,	COME
JEWEL CASKETS,	AND
WATCH CASES,	LOOK
WRITING DESKS,	THROUGH
CIGAR STANDS,	OUR
PAPER WEIGHTS,	FIVE CENT,
BOX TOYS,	TEN CENT,
CUPS AND SAUCERS,	TWENTY-FIVE CENT,
INKSTANDS,	FIFTY CENT,
TOILET SETS,	AND
WATCH SAFES,	SEVENTY-FIVE CENT
BOUQUET HOLDERS,	DEPARTMENTS.
FANCY MIRRORS,	YOU WILL FIND
TOBACCO CASES,	THE SAME GOODS
CARD RECEIVERS,	THAT ARE SOLD AT
PAINT BOXES,	THE DOLLAR STORES.

COMIC TOYS, &c., &c.

SCHOOLS AND FAIRS SUPPLIED.

THE STORE WILL BE OPEN THIS WEEK UNTIL 10 P. M., TO ACCOMMODATE THOSE WHO WISH TO AVOID THE RUSH DURING THE DAY.

EMBROIDERIES AT LESS THAN COST.

WORKED LINEN SETS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25.

VERY FINE SETS, IN FANCY BOXES, $1, $1 25.

WORKED CHEMISETTES, 50c., 75c., 95c., $1, $1 25, $1 50.

NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 40c., 50c.

LINEN COLLARS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c.

FINE FLUTED COLLARS AT 10c.

3,000 RICH LACE COLLARS, 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.

2,000 REAL LACE COLLARS, 25c. TO $5.

1,000 FANCY VALENCIENNES COLLARS, $25 TO $75.

RIBBON VELVETS,
TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.
CLOSING OUT CHEAP.

BARGAINS FOR HANDKERCHIEFS.

FINE HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 9c., 12c., 15c., 20c.

HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c. TO 75c.

TAPE-BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c. TO 25c.

NEEDLEWORK LACE TRIMMED, 25c. TO 31c.

NEEDLEWORK AND HEMSTITCHED, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c.

NEEDLEWORK INITIALS, 25c., 31c., 35c.

3,000 HEMSTITCHED, WITH WORKED NAMES, EVERY ONE ON A FANCY CARD, 25c. EACH.

LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 40c., 50c., 75c., $1.

REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, $2 50 TO $40.

GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c. TO 75c.

GENTS' LINEN, HEMMED, 25c. TO 75c.

GENTS' FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS, 12c. TO 75c.

FANCY GOODS OF EVERY STYLE.

FANCY JET SETS, 25c., 50c., 75c., 85c., $1.

FANCY JET SETS, $1 25 TO $2.

FRENCH SETS PINS AND EARRINGS, 25c. TO 95c.

FANCY BREAST PINS, 5c. TO 25c.

FANCY SLEEVE BUTTONS, 10c. TO 50c. PAIR.

JET CHAIN BRACELETS, &c., &c.

PORTEMONNAIES AND BAGS, FROM 10c. UP.

FANS, IN IVORY, SILK AND SANDAL WOOD.

ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR, PEARL, GILT, &c., &c.

COME EARLY IN THE MORNING OR IN THE EVENING TO AVOID THE RUSH.

WM. KINZEY,

No. 645 Broadway,

SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

NEW GOODS

MACY	AT MACY'S.	MACY
MACY	Laces, Embroideries,	MACY
MACY	Ribbons, Millinery Goods,	MACY
MACY	Hosiery, Gloves, &c.	MACY

JUVENILE BOOKS,

MACY	Toy Books, &c., in sets and single,	MACY
MACY	Bibles and Prayer Books,	MACY
MACY	Housekeeping Goods,	MACY
MACY	Fancy Goods, French Clocks,	MACY
MACY	Small Wares, Handkerchiefs,	MACY
MACY	Gent's Furnishing Goods.	MACY

CONFECTIONERY,

Best quality for Bon Boxes and the Holidays.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Store open every evening until Christmas.

MACY	Toys, Games, Dolls,	MACY
MACY	Dolls' Articles.	MACY
MACY	The largest variety	MACY
MACY	ever displayed in this City,	MACY
MACY	at popular prices.	MACY
MACY	14th-st. and 6th-av.	MACY

BENTON, WILLIS & CO.,

No. 65 Franklin-st.,

would offer the balance of their stock of Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear at prices satisfactory to buyers.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

GEORGE A. HEARN

begs to inform his friends and the public that he has sold his entire stock of

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS

TO

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Referring to the above, we shall offer the whole lot, amounting to upward of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

AT RETAIL,

AT

FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,

ON

MONDAY, DEC. 20.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

will offer the balance of their

FALL IMPORTATION

AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE

on the GOLD COST, preparatory to taking their half-yearly inventory.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LYONS VELVETS,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING,
OPERA CLOAKS AND JACKETS,
FURS AND FUR ROBES,
LACE, DROP AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
&c., &c.
ALSO, JUST RECEIVED FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
A FINE LINE OF
PARIS EMBROIDERED HOUSE JACKETS.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

500,000 DOLLARS

OF

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

have determined to offer their entire

WHOLESALE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS

AT LESS THAN GOLD COST.

AT THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT,

CORNER BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

They forbear from naming prices, convinced that those who are looking to buy for themselves, or for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, will see at once that the stock is more than usually under price.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

AT RIDLEY'S & SON.

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

WORK BOXES from 75c. each.
LADIES' AND GENT'S DRESSING CASES,
TOILET BOXES, COMPANIONS, from 25c. each.
CABAS CIGAR CASES, 25c.
Large variety of FANCY BOXES.
WATCH, CIGAR AND INK STANDS.
CARD BASKETS, BRACELETS, CARVED GOODS.
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
LADIES' ALBUMS, 25c.
WRITING DESKS from 50c. each.
WAX DOLLS, RUBBER DOLLS,
WORSTED DOLLS, CHINA DOLLS.

TOYS.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, HAIR COILS, &c.
JEWELRY, JET STEEL BUCKLES, CHAINS,
COMBS, BRUSHES,
POCKETBOOKS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, FANS.
LEATHER SATCHELS, 75c., 95c., $1, $1 10, $1 25, $1 30, $1 50, $1 70, $1 75 and $2.

SPECIALITIES.

HAIR GOODS, SWITCHES, COILS, HAIR BRAIDS.
NETS, HERCULES, STAR, and other Braids.
WORSTED PATTERNS, EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, CUSHIONS, &c. An immense variety.
ALL CHEAP.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, with names, mottoes, embroidered, hemstitch and bordered.

ALSO,

POINT APPLIQUE and other LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, either single or in boxes, by the half or whole dozens, for presents.

CHEAPEST OFFERED WITHIN FIVE YEARS.

Examine our 10, 15, 20, 25, 38, 50, 75, $1 HANDKERCHIEFS.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand; Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

RIBBONS, SATINS, BONNET and MANTILLA VELVETS, TRIMMINGS, FEATHERS, PLUMES, BIRDS and FLOWERS,
ALL OUR LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, MILLINERY GOODS, HATS, BONNETS and CAPS, TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED, KNITTED and WOVEN.
WORSTED GOODS, VESTS, HOSIERY, UNDER VESTS and GLOVES reduced in prices. Part of the stock offering at fifty cents on the dollar.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand; Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
(corner store,)
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK,

THE SALE OF HOLIDAY GOODS
WILL CONTINUE DURING THE WEEK,
EVERY EVENING UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand; Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
(corner store,)
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A NEW IMPORTATION OF TOYS,

Just received. The largest assortment in the City. Juvenile and toy books, albums, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

H. M. FAIRCHILD,

No. 377 6th-av., one door above 23d-st.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT THE
OLD STAND.
SAMUEL D. WILSON,
No. 73 Bowery,
No. 87 Myrtle-av.,
Brooklyn.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PARLOR SUITES.
PARLOR SUITES.
CHAMBER SUITES. CHAMBER SUITES.
WORK TABLES. CARD TABLES.
LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS, &c., &c. in every variety and style.

WM. H. LEE,

No. 199 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st., New-York.

CATHOLIC PRESENTS.—THOSE PURchasing their Christmas Present from DUNIGAN & BROS. will confer "a joy forever" upon the recipient. The old store is this year perfectly crammed with "Things of Beauty," No. 599 Broadway.

HOLIDAY BOOKS—A LARGE ASSORTment in every department of literature, at very low prices, at PYNE'S book store, No. 109 Nassau-st.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RE-tail by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. TUFTS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the chambers of the said District Court, before John Fitch, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.

d21-law3wTu* JOHN GRAY, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. STOKES, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1869.

[illegible] GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD H. JOHNSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the said City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL R. PERCY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM C. PRINCE and ROBERT PRINCE, Jr., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Abraham C. Prince and Robert Prince, Jr., in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of December, 1869.

d14-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. SCHULTZ and GODFREY W. DORN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Schultz and Godfrey W. Dorn in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of December, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of December, 1869.

d7-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE E. RAYMOND, bankrupt.—No. 1,559.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George E. Raymond, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of January, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of December, 1869.

d21-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States.—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN C. LEFFERTS, and MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Jr., bankrupts.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At New-York City, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John C. Lefferts, and Marshall Lefferts, Jr., both of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

d21-law3wTu* JAMES H. FAY, Assignee,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 20 and 21, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade-st.

A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, MARBLE STATUARY, SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, &c., CHINA DECORATED VASES, CLOCKS, PARIAN FIGURES, fine English table cutlery, with ivory handles, ELEGANT SETS pearl and ivory-handle TABLE CUTLERY, heavy plated on NICKEL SILVER, IN CASES; small self-playing ORGAN, MUSICAL BOXES, an invoice of silver-plated handle dinner, dessert and tea knives, by THE CELEBRATED MAKER CRISTOFLE, OF PARIS, the finest cutlery in the world; an invoice of Swiss furniture and carvings and other fancy goods, collected by a gentleman during a tour through Europe; also, several suites of parlor and bedroom furniture, mattresses, extension and centre tables, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.

BY ORDER OF RECEIVER, POSITIVE SALE of a large and valuable stock of first-class wines and liquors, among which are fine Sandermany and Osborn port wines, old brown sherry of 1849, St. Mundo old brown sherry of 1849, Monseley, Diaz, Merrello & Co.'s Amontillado sherries, South side Madeiras, dry Sillery champagne, Pinet, Castillon, Martelle, Hennessy, Otard and other fine French brandies, Plantation, Jamaica and Grenada rums, Holland gin, Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and rye whiskies in cases, casks and demijohns. Also, to close an account, will be sold eight lines of fine goods, viz.: 270 bottles of ne plus ultra (Misa) pale sherry, 242 bottles Gonzales and Byass "A" sherry, demijohns Amontillado dry sherry, demijohns true port wine, (reliable for medical use,) village casks 1805 and 1795 brandies, 80 bottles very choice Hungary wine, imported in bottles. The attention of all critical in their taste is invited to the above stock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock, at their spacious salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.,

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Peremptory sale to close the business. Elegant and artistic diamond, pearl, sapphire, emerald, ruby, opal and coral mounted

JEWELRY,

viz.: solitaire and cluster rings, ditto ear rings and brooch en suite in great variety, ditto ear rings, bracelets, chains, &c., set in pure 18-karat gold; also, ladies' and gentlemen's watches set in jewels.

ALSO,

several lines of elegant silver-plated cutlery by Messrs. Cristofle & Co., Paris.

Every article guaranteed. On exhibition Wednesday. Seats for ladies.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 67 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., opposite Booth's Theatre, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of elegant rosewood parlor suite in satin damask, rosewood etagere, quartette tables, china and ormolu vases, black walnut secretoire, mirrors, lambrekins, lace curtains, cornices, black walnut extension dining table, fine engravings, French bedsteads, black walnut dressing bureaus, washstands, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, pillows, velvet and Brussels carpets, oilcloths, an assortment of china and glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.

Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BENJ. F. THRALL, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c., AT THE STORE NO. 724 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE NEW-YORK HOTEL.

BARKER & THRALL will sell by auction THURSDAY, 23d, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, an elegant assortment of rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak parlor, bedroom and dining room furniture, having been removed to the above store for convenience of sale, and comprising rosewood and walnut parlor suites, marble-top centre and fancy tables, etageres, fine walnut and enameled bedroom suites, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, fine mattresses, elegant Axminster, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china and glass, &c.

Catalogues early on morning of sale.

Also, an elegant rosewood four-pocket marble-bed billiard table.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. THIS DAY, TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, within their store, (whatever may be the state of the weather:)

60,000 drums figs, 4 and 8 lbs.
100 cases figs, in layers.
200 frails dates.
700 boxes fresh Messina oranges.
30 kegs grapes.
2,000 packages Malaga raisins.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT BOOKS AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall, Astor-place.—MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, sale of a splendid collection of books in fine bindings. Books on exhibition. Catalogues ready.

THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, sale of a large and choice collection of English books, elegantly illustrated and in magnificent bindings. All new stock, and desirable for holiday gifts. See Catalogues.

BANKRUPT SALE OF AGRICULTURAL fertilizers, and choses in action, part of the estate of James R. Dey, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given: The subscribers, as instructed by William C. Amerman, Esq., assignee of the above-named bankrupt, will dispose of by public sale, at the place of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, on the Hackensack River, Hudson County, N. J., upon WEDNESDAY, 29th December, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., the following agricultural fertilizers, viz.: 47,000 pounds of fine ground bone; 5,000 barrels of poudrette; [illegible] barrels of bone dust; [illegible] barrels of bone; [illegible] poudrette; 4 barrels of bone taffeu. And also, certain choses in action, consisting of debts due by various parties for agricultural fertilizers sold them. Lists of the said debts can be seen in the hands of the assignee, Mr. Amerman, No. 21 Bleecker-st., Messrs. Strahan & Root, attorneys, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, and by any of whom information in regard to the sale will be communicated. ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jersey City, Dec. 18, 1869.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, HOUSTON, CORNER OF GREENE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1869.

I WILL SELL THREE HORSES AT public auction at 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, 1869, on the Government ground at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

JOHN NEWTON, Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Leading characters by Messrs. Hackett, Waller, and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
HOME and IN A REGULAR FIX. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Henriques, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
LITTLE EM'LY. Leading characters by Messrs. Showell, Bangs, Miss Ione Burke and Miss Kate Newton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Lewis and Mrs. Chanfrau.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 24th-st.
A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING—Leading characters by Mr. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Longmore.

BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE DEVIL'S PEAK, BEN BOLT, &c.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FEATS OF PRESTIDIGITATION—By Prof. Hermann.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon — KENILWORTH. Evening — DORA BELLA. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

APOLLO HALL.
28th-st. and Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE CARDIFF STONE GIANT.

WEBER'S ROOMS.
5th-av., corner 16th-st.
LECTURE BY MR. F. L. RITTER. Subject: "The History of Music."

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES." (Last week.)

BARKER AND THEALL GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.	

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The subject of the expulsion of Spanish Republicans from France was brought up yesterday in the Corps Legislatif by M. ROCHEFORT, who compared the course in relation to the Ex-Queen ISABELLA with the present course of the Government, and ended with a menace that the Republic was near at hand to avenge the wrongs of Frenchmen and Spaniards.... General BANKS had an interview with the Emperor on Sunday, when the latter said he regretted his Ministers had not carried out his views in regard to postal relations with the United States....It is reported that France is urging the great Powers to disarm, but the story is discredited in Berlin....Cardinal MATHIEU's previously reported leave of absence from Rome, is now said to cover a mission from the Pope to the French Emperor....A committee of Bishops has been directed to draft a plan to check the "growth of infidelity."....The London *Times* of yesterday accuses the Government of vacillation in relation to the Londonderry display, but confesses the result to have been better than was expected.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday but little business was transacted. A bill was introduced to charter a company for another ocean cable, to be laid between this country and Holland, under concessions granted by the King of Holland, and a bill by Mr. SCHURZ to reform the civil service, the provisions of which he stated at length. The House Census bill was taken up and referred to the Committee on Revision of the Laws. At 1:35 P. M. the Senate went into an Executive session, which occupied three hours, and immediately after adjourned.

In the House a memorial was presented from citizens of Tennessee, praying for protection from impending revolution. Among the most important bills introduced was one in reference to the constitutional power of Congress to regulate the tariff of rates of railroad companies, the lines of which run through two or more States, also bills to abolish the franking privilege and to regulate labor contracts with immigrants. Of the resolutions adopted were these: Of inquiring into the manner and progress of the work on the Post Office in this City, and as to the operations in removing the obstructions to navigation in the Hell Gate channel. A motion to suspend the rules so as to put on its passage the joint resolution to admit Virginia to representation was rejected, Mr. BUTLER, of the Reconstruction Committee, remarking that the question had gone over in committee until after the recess. A motion to take up and pass the Georgia Reconstruction bill was amended so that the vote is to be taken at 3 P. M. to-day. A discussion on the bill then ensued, in which Messrs. BUTLER and BECK took part. Before the latter had concluded his remarks a recess was taken until evening, and upon reassembling Mr. BECK concluded. He was followed by Messrs. Winans, Eldridge, Woodward, Fitch, Morgan, Axtell, Coburn, Briggs and Hodge, and at 11:30 P. M. the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A citizen of Portage City, Wis., indicted for being engaged in the lynching of W. H. SPAIR last Fall, was exonerated from blame and the indictment quashed.

The Supreme Court of the United States has taken a recess until Jan. 20, 1870.

Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell and Samuel F. Barger, of New-York, David Torrance, of Albany, and Amasa Stone, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, were elected Directors of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad, *vice* Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., L. D. Buckner, Fred. A. Lane and J. Bancroft Davis, resigned. M. P. Bemis was chosen President in place of Jay Gould.

The following Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue have been appointed in the Twentieth New-York Collection District, which has just been reorganized: Alexander Kennedy, Jacob Small, Henry C. Dorchester, Austin D. Kirley, L. J. Bigelow and Nelson Robinson.

The failure of CHAS. T. SHEPARD & Co., flour dealers, doing business in Albany and Oswego, is announced, with liabilities amounting to $100,000.

The Senate was in Executive Session yesterday for four hours. After the confirmation of Mr. STANTON, it is understood that the time was occupied mainly by a prolonged discussion of the President's refusal to comply with a request of the Judiciary Committee to transmit various papers relating to nominations of Circuit Judges. None of the latter have yet been reported from the Committee.

The nomination of Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, *vice* Judge GRIER, resigned, was sent to the Senate yesterday, and as soon as it was read in Executive session, was confirmed by a vote of forty-six to eleven.

The Governor of Minnesota has consulted General HANCOCK as to sending troops to Pembina to quiet the frontier settlements in the event of an Indian war. The General said troops would not be sent until there is an actual collision or greater certainty of bloodshed than exists now.

The North Carolina General Assembly adjourned until the 10th of January.

The President, yesterday, sent to the Senate the correspondence and other documents regarding Cuba, asked for in a recent resolution of that body. An abstract of these papers is printed in our telegraphic news columns this morning.

LOCAL.

The City canvassers completed their labors yesterday. The only change in the result is in the case of the Sixteenth Aldermanic District, in which SCANNEL is declared elected in place of NESBIT.

The case of JOHN REAL, convicted of the murder of Officer SMEDICK, was before the General Term of the Supreme Court again yesterday on a motion for a reargument. The Court decided to hear the case on its merits on Wednesday next.

The "Fat Man's Association" held their first annual ball at Irving Hall, last evening, which was attended by about 150 couples.

The trial of WM. DICKEY for murder was continued in the Bergen County (N. J.) Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. The case is not yet concluded.

DAVID D. ECKERSON, the murderer, was yesterday sentenced in the Bergen County (N. J.) Court of Oyer and Terminer to twenty years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Trenton.

The Brooklyn Equal Rights Association held a large meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening. Addresses were made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY and others.

In the Bergen County, N. J., Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Hackensack, yesterday, DAVID D. ECKERSON was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, in the State Prison at Trenton. When asked if he knew of any reason why sentence should not be pronounced, he mumbled the words, "There's no use of talking," and he received the sentence with a grin of evident satisfaction.

Virginia Still Kept Out.

The delay in the admission of Virginia to representation in Congress—the doubt which delay suggests whether, without further conditions, the State will be admitted at all—cannot be contemplated without mortification and regret. A fortnight ago, everything pointed to a different conclusion. The reconstruction of the State, so far as that process depends upon the action of the people, was complete. Every requirement indicated by the law had been complied with. The Constitution had been ratified,—excepting only certain obnoxious provisions for the rejection of which Congress provided, and the terms of which no party in the State now sustains. A Governor had been elected whose character and antecedents were in the highest degree satisfactory, and the Legislature, on being convened, promptly did all the law enjoins. It ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, elected Senators of unimpeachable standing, and generally displayed a moderation and judgment which promised well for its future usefulness. The people, too, throughout the canvass and since, had displayed excellent feeling. The irritation which was here and there engendered had died away, and all things gave promise of greater thoroughness in reconstruction than could elsewhere be found. To a State thus cordially in accord with all that is national in the demands of Congress, immediate and complete recognition should have been given. President GRANT, in his Message, advised that its Senators and Representatives should be at once admitted, and "that the State be fully restored to its place in the family of States," and the recommendation was echoed by public opinion everywhere.

Had Congress accepted the suggestion, and quickly evinced its appreciation of the revolution in local sentiment which the whole proceedings revealed, justice would have been done to a great State, and a relationship established most favorable to the local future of the Republican Party. The time was propitious for the performance of a just act in a generous spirit,—a spirit that would have called forth heartfelt responses from a sensitive people, and inspired a confidence with which the entire South mus have sympathized. But the opportunity was lost. Disappointed and contemptible officeseekers were allowed to impeach the good faith of a reconstruction which throughout afforded the amplest evidence of its *bona fide* character. A few worthless slanderers were listened to in preference to the character, the intelligence, the enterprise and the great body of the State. Suspicion was allowed to take the place of honest trust; improvised tests and unauthorized demands were heard of in quarters which should have shown a magnanimous acceptance of a situation on its face satisfactory. So groundless were the imputations, so sinister the motives of their authors, that ex-Governor WELLS, with a frankness which did him honor, came forward and urged the adoption of a liberal and conciliatory course. He sees, as all reasonable men must see, that the sole hope of a Republican Party in the State rests upon Congressional action which shall justify the claims of that party to the respect and confidence of the Virginia people.

And still Congress hesitates. Virginia is to be punished because Georgia has proved itself faithless; an act of simple justice is postponed indefinitely because possible party exigencies may seem to call for some further exactions. There may be zeal in all this, but there is neither the good faith which wins respect, nor the sagacity which distinguishes the policy of the statesman from the trickery of the partisan.

Are We in a Flourishing or Declining Condition?

Commissioner WELLS has made his annual review of our domestic affairs, and we lay before our readers to-day the substance of his statements and reflections. He has collected a mass of statistics which are not only valuable in themselves, but which will tend to render easier than before the elucidation of many complicated political problems. In this respect his report is better worth the attention of the general public than almost any other which proceeds from Government Departments. Commissioner WELLS has made a special study of finance in its bearing upon the social and economical questions of the day. He has seen how it touches us in our homes. He has not been contented to deal with general statements, but has rather tried to get rid of all technicalities and mystery, and bring home to the mind of every man in the country the exact effects which heavy taxation and a blundering system of import duties combine to produce. He makes clear, in a word, the disorders which are produced by the want of a truly great financier at the head of the national exchequer. But at this point his usefulness ceases. His talent is not of a constructive order. He can tell what is wrong, but when we come to consider his remedies, we soon begin to distrust him. It is almost a pity that Commissioner WELLS does not present his facts in one report, and his opinions in another. By mixing them together, the only valuable ingredient undergoes great disparagement. He labors too hard to point the moral of his figures. But the industry with which he has gathered the materials for forming our own judgment on the real state of the people deserves cordial recognition.

We all know by this time that Commissioner WELLS has a checkered tale of good and ill to tell. But it is not because his message is in some parts disagreeable that we ought to turn a deaf ear to it. The man who would relieve a nation from its financial troubles must cut deeply, like a surgeon when the source of disease lies directly beneath his knife. However, Commissioner WELLS perceives many circumstances in our condition which tend to encourage rather than depress. The progress of the country is undiminished, the revenue exceeds the expenditure by nearly fifty millions of dollars, immigration is constantly increasing, the crops have been above the average, and we have paid nearly eighty-eight millions off the debt during the past year alone, or over three hundred millions since September, 1865. Besides this, taxes which would have yielded two hundred millions of dollars have been remitted. The Southern States have made immense strides toward recovery from the effects of the late war—a war, which the Commissioner estimates, cost the country nine thousand millions of dollars—"three times as much as the slave property of the country was ever worth."

All this is very pleasant to hear, but like most other financial agents, Commissioner WELLS presents a balance sheet which has two sides. Our prosperity is not so great as it appears to be on the surface—it will not stand the test of a scientific scrutiny. As the Commissioner himself remarks, towards the conclusion of his report, "if we annually increase in national wealth, it is rather by reason of our great national resources than from the intelligent direction through legislation of our national economy." We owe more to Providence than to our rulers; and, indeed, if Mr. WELLS is not wrong in his conclusions, our rulers hinder us from reaping the full extent of our natural advantages.

It will be gathered from what we have already said that we by no means commit ourselves to all Mr. WELLS' opinions and deductions, but we are bound to give attentive consideration to his facts. Now, he has brought together a good deal of information with reference to the working classes which cannot be too widely read. We shall probably return to it hereafter; at present we can only look at the broad statement that large numbers of our countrymen have abandoned those pursuits which are chiefly productive of national wealth, and sought employment in commercial and speculative channels. A spirit of discontent with their condition and prospects has seized artisans and laborers. The evidence collected by the Commissioner on this subject is very remarkable. A number of manufacturers have answered a question he addressed to them as to whether men do as much work now as in former times. The Superintendent of one large factory wrote back: "Those who observe the laborer find that he shows less and less interest in the work he performs, his only anxiety being to hear the bell announce the hour of his discharge from labor." This is the burden of the greater part of the replies transmitted to the Commissioner. A manufacturer in Buffalo declares that the men do twenty-five per cent. less work than they did before the war.

Mr. WELLS' explanation of this unwelcome phenomenon is that "a vicious currency and unequal taxation" have deadened the energies of the working classes. We have no doubt that both these causes have produced their results, but if the Commissioner is not reasoning from mistaken or partial information we should be disposed to seek further than he has done for the origin of the evil. The eight-hours' agitation, the constant recurrence of strikes, the many causes which have conspired to unsettle the ideas of the laboring classes, ought all to be taken into account. If mechanics think they are being oppressed by their masters, or treated less liberally than the Government treats its workpeople, they will go to their tasks with only half a heart. There is quite enough before us to show that the labor question will not adjust itself quite so easily in the future as it has done in our past experience.

Another dark side of Commissioner WELLS' story is that in which he describes the state of agriculture and trade. In both these elements of a nation's prosperity we appear to be getting worse off instead of better. There is a general decrease in farm stocks and annual produce. In trading affairs, small industries are destroyed, and the large capital now required to set up a new business shuts out competitors of only limited means. Then, again, the manufacturers who are already in trade cannot compete successfully with other nations. The price of labor is so high that they are like men contending in a struggle with their hands tied behind them. The export of manufactured cotton, for instance, instead of increasing, steadily diminishes. Add to this the fact that the accumulation of new capital in the country is comparatively slow, and that our foreign indebtedness reaches the amount of $1,465,500,000, and it will be admitted that there is sufficient in our economical condition to call for the very serious attention of Congress.

It would be possible to throw doubt on many of Mr. WELLS' statements, and possibly to cite many facts in direct opposition to those on which he lays so much stress. We do not attempt at this moment to pronounce upon the exact degree of credibility which ought to be attached to this or that particular statement. But it is useful and necessary to have a little plain speaking on the results of excessive taxation. Mr. WELLS takes up our own ground with regard to the policy of reducing taxes, rather than applying the surplus to the liquidation of the debt. He is also, as might be expected, in favor of retaining the income tax at three per cent. The *World* and the *Tribune* would throw away the whole of the surplus at one stroke by abolishing the tax. They would make the nation the present of an immediate deficit. Mr. WELLS insists upon the importance of effecting many great and sweeping reductions in taxation and the tariff. He is of opinion that out of the 2,000 articles now taxed, at least one-third might be placed upon the free list without materially diminishing the revenue. We must reserve these and other suggestions for subsequent consideration. His general principle with regard to the policy which the Government ought to pursue has already impressed itself strongly upon the national mind, and it is high time to abandon the mischievous crotchets which are urged, with great pertinacity and little discretion, by some theorists on political economy.

Mr. Stanton and the Supreme Bench.

The nomination by the President of Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON as Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, and his prompt confirmation in the Senate, without reference, by a vote of forty-six to eleven, have combined to form a tribute alike graceful and well merited to honorable public services and conspicuous ability and worth. The Supreme Bench can, indeed, convey no additional lustre or laurels to Mr. STANTON; he will carry to it quite as much as it can ever bring to him. But it is precisely for this reason, and because his sturdy integrity, his intellectual acumen and force, and his unswerving patriotism are secured to the highest judicial Court in the country, that we regard the present opportunity as one for more than ordinary mention.

A lawyer of extensive practice, large experience and high reputation before his appearance in the Cabinet, prior to the war, he did not, during his long and illustrious service as Cabinet officer, lose his professional tastes or aptitude. On the contrary, immediately on resigning his seat in the Cabinet, he returned at once to the practice of the law, and was immediately retained as counsel in some of the most important cases then in litigation at Washington. He threw himself, too, with all his old energy, into the ensuing political struggle; and his splendid services rendered in the late Pennsylvania canvass were acknowledged by the Senate last Friday, when every Republican member but three joined in an unsolicited request for his appointment,—the members of the House following suit next day.

It is not, however, as the partisan or politician, but as the patriot rising above all partisan politics, that Mr. STANTON will go into history. His fame will not rest upon his past career as an advocate, nor even on his future career as a Judge. It is STANTON the War Secretary—the CARNOT of America—perfect in courage, tireless in energy, and unmoved in patriotism in the dark hour of the country, who will be remembered by those that shall come after us. The public confidence in his unflinching integrity and patriotism, and in his high character, tried already in the furnace, have induced a general congratulation over his elevation to the Supreme Bench—congratulation not so much on his account as the country's.

The French Atlantic Cable.

It would be a curious—we had almost said a ludicrous—application of the doctrine of "State Sovereignty," if it were true, as our correspondent suggests, that ERLANGER's reason for non-compliance with the demands of our Government in the matter of his cable, is that, having obtained the consent of Massachusetts to land it on her shores, no consent of the National Government is necessary. This would indeed be introducing a political theory into a very practical matter of business. And, after all, no more pointed satire could be written on the doctrine which ERLANGER exhumes, according to report, to serve his ends, than this very attempt to deny the jurisdiction of Congress in a matter of this kind. We do not, however, imagine that anything so recondite and lawyerlike has guided the action of Messrs. REUTER and ERLANGER, but that, on the contrary, they have been chiefly influenced by the fact that the French Government was willing to make an exclusive concession; and, accordingly, they took all the concession they could get, and now desire to keep all they can.

But the solution of the matter will be very simple. We feel confident that the American people will demand that the French directors shall promptly comply with the conditions on which Mr. FISH allowed them to land their wire at Duxbury, or else that the wire itself shall be thrown off into the sea. It was mortifying enough to find the chief financial agent of the rebellion in Europe, who had not even placed himself in the position in which such men as LEE had placed themselves by surrender, engineering this project under a contract which excluded our own citizens from fair competition. But it is still more annoying to find that the arrangements made by the American agents or managers of the French Cable to comply with the just demands of our Government, are superciliously rejected by ERLANGER & Co., the principal owners.

The remedy is with Congress, who should forthwith give expression to the public sentiment on the subject in unmistakable terms. Such action ought to be had before the holidays. Very few words need be wasted on the subject. The strong ground taken in the President's Message is too familiar to require repetition; and it is curious to note that this passage created more excitement in Paris than any other in that document. A bill is now before the Senate setting forth the general principles on which magnetic lines of cables may be laid and maintained between the United States and foreign countries. This bill provides that the privileges conferred by the act shall not be enjoyed by any person or company whose line terminates in any foreign country which does not confer similar privileges upon companies incorporated by the authority of the United States, or of any State in the Union. The amendment offered by Mr. SUMNER, and which was discussed last Friday, is retroactive in its character, imposing the condition just referred to on the French cable as well as all present and future cables.

Of the justice of the point in question there can be no doubt. It only remains for Congress to act promptly and effectually.

The Indians in New Mexico.

The Indian fight on the 18th of November, in the canyon on the north side of the Guadaloupe Mountains, 200 miles south of Fort Stanton, must not be regarded as indicating general Indian hostilities, or as weakening in any way the force of those pacific assurances from our officers which were lately presented to Congress.

The region in question is an exceptional one, and the tribe involved in the fight (the Mescalero Apaches) is one whom it is almost impossible to cure of the propensity for thieving, except by such prompt punishment as that inflicted by Lieutenant CUSHING and his detachment of the Third Cavalry. In general it may be remarked that the further West civilization pushes, the more roving, restless, thievish and unmanageable are the Indians. The apparent cause is that they have not been so much accustomed to intercourse with the whites; but this, though the apparent, is not the real cause. The Indians themselves are found to be more nomadic and vagrant as we approach the Pacific. Those in Arizona, for example, and, in general, those beyond the Rocky Mountains, are of a lower type in mental and moral development, and in manners and habits, than those on the Plains. Their propensities for stealing and murdering are very strong, and what adds to the difficulty of controlling them is their lack of tribal organization. The further West and Southwest we go, the less are Indians under control of single chiefs, and the more apt are they to be governed by individual caprice. Hence "treaty making" and any pacific arrangements are more difficult with them than even fighting, and there is seldom found a man of enough influence to represent large bodies of braves, as, for example, Satanta represents the Kiowas.

Perhaps this peculiarity cannot be alleged as fully of the Apaches as of some more Western tribes; but it is partially true. And, at all events, those who have had most to do with them understand best the extreme difficulty of dealing with them, as compared with the Sioux and Cheyennes. The Apaches have for centuries been the foes of white men—ever since, in fact, they were brought into contact with them. Generals POPE and CARLETON, who have had much experience with them, have made very elaborate reports on their nature and the proper mode of treatment for them. It should be added, also, that New-Mexico is, in any case, in a deplorable state of semi-anarchy. Governor PILE has declared within six weeks that neither life nor property is secure there; that while all other Territories have advanced, New-Mexico has stood stationary for ten years; or, if she has moved, it has been to retrograde. Of course, under such circumstances, we need not be surprised to hear of continual Indian fighting in the Territory; but this does not indicate a general Indian war.

Probably no one living is able to speak with more accuracy upon the relations of Mr. PEABODY toward the South during the war than Mr. THURLOW WEED, nor can any testimony be received upon the subject of more authority than his. Mr. WEED has published a statement which ought to set at rest the detractions which have been indulged in against Mr. PEABODY as a Southern sympathizer. We cannot do more at present than say that the reply to this charge against the dead philanthropist—all the more indecent because he is dead, and cannot speak for himself—is conclusive. Mr. PEABODY was, from first to last, loyal to the Union. He never wavered, even in the darkest days of the struggle. He did his best to prevent recognition of the Confederacy. He pronounced the Confederate loans worthless. Nor did he, in any way, encourage rebel emissaries or advocates, and he manifested his devotion to the North by zealous efforts in its favor. That he deplored the war was true, but what good man did not? Do we not lay *immortelles* upon our soldiers' graves with tears as well as with pride?

A curious correspondence has occurred between Mr. WILKIE COLLINS and a Dutch publishing firm, Messrs. BELLEFANTE BROTHERS. They wanted to reprint his *Man and Wife* in the *Stuivers Magazine*, and, addressing him as "Madame," asked his permission. And "with the greatest pleasure," they sent him a—copy of the magazine! Whereupon the author waxed irate. He indignantly denies the soft impeachment as to sex. "I wear trousers," says he; "I have a vote for Parliament," which facts would in these days not seem altogether conclusive testimony. But he adds, "I possess a beard; in two dreadful words, I am—a Man." The publishers appear to have differed upon the remainder of the question, for they cannot accept his "new idea" that they give him "some money," as the Baron VON TAUCHNITZ in Germany and Messrs. HARPER here had done. On the contrary, while they decline to print without his permission, they tell him that other publishers will be less scrupulous, and will set to work without giving him notice at all. The whole story is rather droll.

In dealing with glycerine, eternal vigilance is the price of safety, though people are found who seem incapable of learning that lesson. In spite of the previous terrible accidents produced by that *thawing out* of the glycerine, Mr. PATRICK BROPHY tried the experiment again at Titusville, in Pennsylvania, and produced an explosion which shook the whole town, and was felt at a distance of twenty miles. Fortunately, the solitary situation of the manufactory prevented loss of life, except in the case of BROPHY himself, who was blown to pieces, as the little town would have been if the spur of a hill had not protected it.

One of the commonest complaints of ladies in and out of business, who would like to help poor girls to gain a living, is that the latter are not fitted by skill or training for the tasks offered to them. Sewing girls, for instance, often sew but badly, and the same with other branches of female industry. The propositions of the Boston Social Science Institute, that industrial schools be added to the present public schools, is, therefore, a good one. The great want from which the mass of girls seeking work now suffer is, no doubt, this sort of education. When such apply for employment, they are at once found to be inefficient, and are either dispensed with or miserably paid. It has been continually asserted that good work will command fair remuneration, whether offered by males or females. If, then, the opportunity be given of a sort of apprenticeship, even though it be only at the needle, some progress would be made toward improving the condition of a large and often anxious class.

What is there about coal mining which renders miners and owners so horribly reckless of human life? A dispatch says that the Hasleton disaster was caused by working the breast in the colliery too near the surface under the houses, there being only twenty feet space left where they were swallowed up. And the still more strange fact is added, that there was a distinct warning of what would happen, only a few days before—only on that occasion it was a couple of men in a truck who were let through a similarly thin surface, under which work was going on. There seems no remedy for this heartless carelessness except in its being rendered criminal by law, and sternly punished. What less degree of guilt attaches to the perpetrators of such wrongs than to the wretch who opens a switch, or breaks a rail, with a deliberate intent of evil? Civil damages are of no use as a preventive, even where the longer purse is mulcted, which is not often. Nor can there be any compensation for suffering or death. To make the right person responsible in a criminal sense is the only hope as respects the future.

Farmers who sell their produce at the curbstones of towns are not "brokers," as any one may understand who looks in Webster's Dictionary, and we hardly think the law books can make them so, even on Long Island. While hard-pressed and clever people are trying, by means of coöperative stores and the like, to bring consumers into ready contact with producers, it would be a very unpopular kind of law that would hinder and drive back those benevolent agriculturists who try to benefit themselves and others by bringing in their vegetables. If they can find room at the curbstones without impeding travel, those farmers should be everywhere encouraged to bring their "garden sass" along in their own wagons.

Perhaps of all the grounds on which it has been attempted to relieve the British Government from responsibility in connection with the *Alabama*, one of the flimsiest is the famous "transfer" on the high seas which is supposed to have turned the English "290" into the "Confederate" *Alabama*. It would be strange indeed if either SEMMES or the officers who allowed him to escape could justify themselves by the fact that his force got away in two vessels, rather than one, and then, outside of the marine league, were "consolidated" into one. How any such juggler's trick, with its "presto! change!" could make a vessel Confederate that never saw a Confederate port, especially as she soon after took in fresh supplies and men in an English colonial station, is difficult to see. However, our Washington correspondent tells us that the British Government has formally assented that "the question of the neutrality of the seas" shall go to arbitration with the rest—a point which will cover the ground here alluded to.

"A Tipperary Elector," writing to the English papers, denies that the election of Mr. O'DONOVAN-ROSSA is any proof of the increased vitality of Fenianism. The error of the Liberals was, he says, in not choosing a candidate who would unite the Liberal vote, and unwise confidence led to "a surprise" and defeat. The elector also says that he "never saw an election more remarkable for the absence of violence or intimidation." That may be all true enough, but it only shows that rioting at Tipperary elections is the usual thing; and that there was a strong element of Fenianism the selection of ROSSA amply proves. There is one thing to be hoped in connection with the incident and with disturbances elsewhere. It is that Mr. GLADSTONE will not suffer himself to be delayed by them in bringing about his promised Irish Reforms. No clamor of Press or Party ought to blind him to the fact that these reforms are sought by the entire people, and that to withhold them on the plea of continued disorders is to encourage the continuance of the latter. To admit the cause of discontent and to perpetuate it, and at the same time blame the discontented, is but a bungling method of political medicament. Remove all justification for disloyalty, and then it will be time enough to talk of stern repression and punishment.

Mayor HALL is announced to deliver a lecture on "The Prism of Charity," on the 30th inst., with special reference to the wants of the Mount de Chantal Visitation Academy, near Wheeling, West Virginia—an institution organized for the education of young ladies, but which is compelled by the impoverished condition of the Southern people to seek assistance from the more prosperous North. Representatives of the Academy, duly accredited, are now in this City with the view of obtaining the coöperation of our citizens in an effort to provide for the education of young girls orphaned or impoverished by the war. Whatever may be the future of the South, there can be no doubt as to its present inability to reëstablish its old institutions of learning, or to take any immediate and effective steps toward legislating upon the subject of education. The numerous appeals for aid from that section afford some indication of its necessities; and the appeal in behalf of the Mount de Chantal institution is one that commends itself to the broad charity which overlooks the boundaries of States and the divisions of creeds in the prosecution of its beneficent work.

The "whitened sepulchres" of Mormonism will be the subject of Miss ANNA DICKINSON's lecture at Steinway Hall this evening. It is understood to be one of her most effective efforts, and will undoubtedly attract an appreciative audience.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"WILD OATS" AT WALLACK'S.

Wild oats nowadays does not mean precisely what it meant in the days of O'KEEFE. In his days it signified among other things, as we are instructed by his comedy, going into a company of strolling players and bawling one's self hoarse by every wayside in efforts to surprise the world by displays of histrionic versatility. In our time it implies other sorts of extravagance and dissipation—indulgences of a less innocent if also of a less intrusive and noisy character—and does not necessarily involve spouting of any kind, unless it be that which follows prodigality. The *Rover* of the present would be a youth addicted to horseflesh, heavy bills at DELMONICO's, costly champagne and Burgundy, and possibly to the faro table and to being seen in boxes at the theatre with doubtful ladies. He might, perhaps be rather a worse fellow than O'KEEFE's hero but he certainly would not deafen us with ravings from the poets, or monopolize the conversation by ecstacies of melodramatic bombast. More than the *Rover* of the comedy, he might be his own enemy, but hardly to the same extent that of other people's ears, nerves and general comfort and equanimity. All this betokens the progress of the age, and shows how many things we have to be thankful for besides the female millennium and the Atlantic cable. Yet, selfishness apart, it must be admitted that if lively and imaginative young fellows did nothing worse in their salad days than turn player and bawl, the hearts and purses of their friends would smart less than they often do now.

"Wild Oats," which was well acted at Wallack's last night, is one of those pieces which are called "sterling," chiefly, it would seem, because they are old, and because they require many good players to be effective. It certainly is not brilliant as a literary production. Yet its situations are good, and in the hands of people well up in the traditions is pretty sure to cause much laughter and be well liked. The knowledge we suggest is indispensable. No amount of piercing insight, scarcely even of genius, can enlighten the untaught actor respecting the elaborate "business" that only the collective intelligence of many and the experience of years has brought to its perfected shape. Hence it is that a company like Mr. WALLACK'S succeeds so well in the old comedies. The many sprightly and and telling things that the author probably never thought of, but which have grown, like the crust on port, with years, are at the fingers' ends of such artists as Messrs. GILBERT, FISHER, WALLACK, STODDART and others, so that all which can be made of the basis of text and its superstructure of traditional ornament they are sure to make of it. And so "Wild Oats" becomes in their practiced hands a thing of far more meaning and fun than Mr. O'KEEFE had any idea of when he first put together its labored, stagey and improbable scenes.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK is as impudent and loquacious and vociferous as he can possibly be in *Rover*, and, although there is a certain gentility in his manner hardly indicative of "one of the chaps that thunder in a playhouse, next day fight for bitter bitten apples," he threw into the part ample spirit and variety, and filled its arduous requirements in a manner which no performer either in this country or in England could probably excel. *Lady Amaranthe* fits Miss LOUISA MOORE like a glove. The maiden coyness and reserve, which with this lady comes sometimes near the dangerous edge of prudery, but which her beauty and sweetness of manner prevent notwithstanding from becoming offensive, are admirably suited to a part which this description of its representative exactly meets. Mr. JOHN GILBERT as *Sir George Thunder* was explosive and reverberatory; and more, he was, as he always is, gentlemanly, natural and feeling. Mr. CHARLES FISHER gave a racy picture of the old sea dog, *John Dory*, without in the least overdrawing or giving it too heightened a color. The *Ephraim Smooth* of Mr. STODDART was humorous and well studied, and Miss EFFIE GERMON—we wish she would not wink quite so much—was, as usual, as brisk as a bee in *Jane*. A satisfactory representation of the minor characters left nothing to mar its effect in the way of minutiæ, and the pleasure of the audience was such as to warrant a repetition of the comedy at an early day.

"THE DUKE'S MOTTO" AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE.

Mr. DALY has once again achieved a success similar to that secured by each of his efforts at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. He has produced "The Duke's Motto" with scenery and costumes which the most critical will not care to see surpassed, either in point of appropriateness or brilliancy. At the same time, he has not been able to give a proportional splendor to the performance proper, and has supplied, as in numerous earlier cases, a passable representation only in the matter of acting. We hardly think an excellent comedian is to be limited to as strict a line of stage business as even the foremost of all is kept to on the French stage; but it will be readily admitted that if one player out of a thousand is equal to the interpretation of every part, a very few of the remainder are possessed of like versatility. Mr. DALY has thought otherwise, and the uneven character of the recent entertainments at his house has proven the fallacy of his argument. We need say but little about the rendering of the "Duke's Motto," given last night, and one of the best instances in support of our views. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, who lacks the ease and the warmth for which his energy and coolness are poor substitutes in the character he took, was, except in the final scene of the third act, but an uninteresting representative of the chivalric *Lagardere*. Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU was just as ill-suited to her *rôle*; and to be brief, although the rehearsal of the whole story of the drama showed intelligence and study so far as the performers were concerned, and also the liberality and careful supervision of the manager, the effect was that of dull, instead of glowing colors, in a romantic design, and dispiriting accordingly.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

The fairy pantomimic spectacle of "Cinderella" has been produced as the holiday piece at the New-York Circus, and its first representation took place last evening. As every well-disposed child of 3 years of age and upward necessarily knows all about *Cinderella*, and has sorrowed over her sorrows and rejoiced at her ultimate good fortune, it is superfluous to say more than that the scenes made familiar by the story were vividly reproduced in the ring. The gorgeous chariot with its four prancing steeds—real live horses, or, at least, ponies—and its coachman and footmen were all there, and there were there, too, thirty little ladies and as many little gentlemen, all in silks and velvets, who assembled at the ball and danced a quadrille until the clock struck 12, and poor *Cinderella* had to hurry home without her slipper, meeting, at last, of course, the reward of her humility and virtue. The piece has been carefully prepared at the Circus, and the dresses are new and rich. It is announced that it will be given at a 2:30 o'clock *matinée* every day during the present year.

Lectures To-night.

Miss ANNA DICKINSON gives her lecture called "Whited Sepulchres" this evening at Steinway Hall. As many of our readers know, this lecture gives a picture of life at Salt Lake, and Miss DICKINSON's comments thereon will be found, no doubt, both instructive and diverting. The Bostonian who has lately written a book in advocacy of polygamy might profitably hear and publish his views on this lecture. There is nothing like surveying both sides of a question; and, as we are in daily expectancy of seeing a book announced in favor of polyandry, we may wisely accustom ourselves in advance to all the arguments, *pro* and *con*, that bear upon every conceivable modification of the marital relations. Professor RITTER delivers to-night the fourth of his excellent lectures on the history of music at Weber's Rooms, the special subject on this occasion being "The Oratorio," including the passion, miracle and mystery plays from the twelfth century to the death of SCHUMANN in 1854. Professor RITTER's lectures have already done not a little good, and, as they become better known, will do much more.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

On Sunday night as ADAM SMITH, of No. 38 James-street, was passing through New-Chambers-street, about midnight, he was suddenly assaulted by six or eight men who by violence robbed him of a pocketbook containing $11, and also attempted to steal a silver watch from him. An alarm was given and two of the thieves, named THOMAS CONNOLLY and JOHN O'NEILL, were arrested. Both prisoners were arraigned before Justice DOWLING, and being fully identified were remanded for trial.

The Eighteenth Ward Market on Avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, has been completed. A sale of leases of the stalls under the direction of the Comptroller of the City was advertised to take place yesterday at 12 o'clock, but in consequence of the prevalence of a false impression that the buildings would be converted into a railroad depot, was postponed until next Monday.

A collection of water-color paintings was sold at Somerville's Art Gallery, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, last evening. The prices obtained were tolerably good. The sale will be continued on Wednesday evening. This evening a sale of fine pictures, contributed to the Artists' Fund, takes place at No. 845 Broadway.

The St. David's Benevolent Society reports $3,000 in its permanent fund, and $375 for distribution. Measures were adopted at the quarterly meeting of last evening to increase the latter for the benefit of the poor of the Society.

Rev. JOHN HALL lectured last evening at the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second-street, on "The Affinity Between the Old and the New Countries." In the course of his remarks he referred to the difficulties arising out of the *Alabama* question, produced by a want of mutual forbearance, and recommended the people of both countries to approach the matter in a calm spirit and with peaceable intentions, as the only means of arriving at its satisfactory solution.

The next comet to be expected is D'ARREST'S, about October, 1870. Its period is 6.64 years. ENCKE'S comet returns in 1871, having a period of 3.29 years. MECHAIN'S (period 13.60 years) returns in 1871. Such comets as those of 1859 and 1861, noted for their immense size and grandeur, are the products only of centuries. HALLEY'S great comet, which has been seen at times since 1378, was seen in 1835, and returns in 1911.

The action of the Custom House authorities in detaining the bonded sugars for resampling, &c., does not embarrass the importers as much as was at first reported. A large majority of them indorse the action of the officials in their efforts to collect the full amount of revenue on the sugars.

The new Homœopathic Hospital in East Fifty-fifth-street was opened for the inspection of the public yesterday, and to-morrow it will be ready to receive patients. This institution is the first one of the kind established in the State of New-York.

Colored Grammar School No. 1, in Mulberry-street, near Grand, held a Christmas reception yesterday forenoon.

During Saturday night burglars gained an entrance into the cellar of No. 447 Grand-street, and, cutting a hole through the floor, made their way into the store of S. HAAS, from which they stole silks and other goods valued altogether at $700. As yet the thieves have not been discovered, nor any of the property recovered.

The third of a series of popular concerts, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, will occur on Wednesday, the 22d, on which occasion Miss KELLOGG and others will sing.

The eighteenth anniversary of the New-York Nautical School was celebrated last evening at the schoolrooms, No. 92 Madison-street. Addresses were delivered by WM. F. THOMS, M. D., Captain E. RICHARDSON, Rev. Dr. J. L. HODGE, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, Captains MACY, FRISBIE, and other Captains, graduates of the school.

Our business reference to Waltham watches yesterday did some injustice both to the Waltham Company, whose place of business is No. 182 Broadway—not No. 619, as was erroneously stated—and to the retailers in the watch trade. The Company confine their business to the wholesale branch, and their products are in the hands of the trade generally—not of a single firm, as might have been inferred from our notice.

The Fair at Dr. GALLAUDET'S Church netted over $700, which will be applied for the benefit of the poor of the parish.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., delivered a lecture last evening in the Fortieth-street Presbyterian Church on "Orders of Nobility." The church was filled by a large and appreciative audience, and the sparkling address was loudly applauded.

A curious crowd congregated about the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, to learn what action would be taken by the Judge against whom one of the conspicuous lottery men had declared hostilities on account of his judicial interferences in favor of an adversary. On the adjournment of the Court it was found that nothing startling was likely to transpire. Judge CARDOZO denied, however, when questioned by a reporter, that he had ever issued any order in the lottery suit. The order, which was exclusively printed in the TIMES a few days ago, was copied from a regularly printed order privately loaned to our reporter by a law officer.

A concert was held in the lecture room of Bellevue Hospital Medical College last evening, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to providing a Christmas dinner for the hospital patients. The programme consisted mostly of solos, performed by a company of amateurs, reinforced by Mr. LEVY and his wonderful cornet.

The Medical Society, of the County of New-York, held an adjourned meeting last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. JOHN G. PETERS read a long and learned paper on "Arterial Sedatives," and several other physicians followed with remarks on the same subject.

The members of the Americus Coterie and their lady friends enjoyed the second annual reunion of the organization at Brooks' Assembly Rooms last evening.

A dance was enjoyed by a large number of the members of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., at their Armory, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, last evening.

The German Republican Central Committee last night passed a resolution calling on the inspectors of the several Assembly Districts to send in the lists of the enrollment of German Republican electors, of last week and of last year, to the Chairman of the Committee by Friday next, and in favor of the reorganization of the District Clubs and the election of delegates to the Central Committee.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Episcopal Sunday School Association last evening, in the Sunday school room of Calvary Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, Rev. A. E. CARTER, D. D., read an essay on "The Duties and Responsibilities of the Sunday School Teacher." The audience then discussed "The best means of making the Sunday schools interesting to scholars," concluding the meeting with prayer and song.

The lecture of Hon. J. S. DIEHL, late United States Consul at Java and United States Commissioner to Asia, delivered last evening at the Sixth-street Baptist Church, corner Avenue C and Sixth-street, for the benefit of its Sunday School, was well attended. The subject was "Four Years' Travel in the East," illustrated by the use of large Bible maps and fifty diagrams.

JOSEPH MCMULLEN, a United States soldier, last evening entered the New-street Station House and said that having stabbed a man in City Hall Park, he had come to surrender himself. As the Police had heard of no event of the kind, it was presumed he was laboring under a hallucination, but he was detained until further investigation could be made.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in Public School No. 42 in Allen-street, near Hester-street, originating in a wardrobe on the fourth floor. It was extinguished before any damage was done, and without injury to any of the children.

BROOKLYN.

Great expectations were entertained yesterday as to the indicted election fraud men appearing in Court to plead, but District-Attorney MORRIS proposing to take his own time for that business, there was much disappointment. The case was postponed for a few days.

The fact of the Brooklyn *Union* being sold to ALEXANDER MCCUE has been the cause of considerable gossip about the City Hall and Court House. Mr. THOMAS KINSELLA, of the Water Board, is mentioned as the editor-in-chief.

JAMES BUTLER, who, on the 13th of March, was run over by a Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad car, and through his guardian sued the Company in the City Court for damages amounting to $6,000, obtained a verdict for $1,000.

Last evening, during the first act of the play of "Midsummer Night's Dream," at the Park Theatre, Miss MARY WHITMAN, one of the actresses, threw a scarf over her shoulders while standing behind one of the wings, the material was ignited by one of the gas jets, and the flames communicated with her dress. The actors on the stage rushed to her assistance and extinguished the fire. Her injuries are slight. The audience becoming excited made a rush for the doors, but were quieted by the officers on duty and resumed their seats. The play went on.

LONG ISLAND.

The dwelling of JAMES HARTT, in Centreport, was entered by thieves on Sunday, while the family were attending church, through a window, and pried open bureaus, closets and trunks with an ax which they brought with them. The robbers took $300 in cash which the old couple had saved from their earnings. About three years ago they were robbed in the same manner.

Last evening an unknown man leaped from the six train on the South Side Railroad, at Clarenceville, receiving injuries that will terminate in his death. In jumping he took a backward motion, and was struck on the head by the platform of the car.

The country residence of the late C. G. GUENTHER, at Jamaica, comprising eight and a half acres, mansion and outbuildings, is to be disposed of for the benefit of three German charitable institutions, Jan. 6, at the German Liederkrans Hall, No. 38 East Fourth-street. There will be 250 chances at $100 each, and he who draws the successful number carries off the prize.

NEW-JERSEY.

In the Essex County Court of Special Sessions, held at Newark yesterday, a number of persons were charged and pleaded. PATRICK COLLINS was then tried for having attempted to outrage the person of a little girl 11 years of age, named ELLEN COLLINS.

The German Hospital Association, of Newark, have appointed a committee and authorized them to issue 20,000 tickets at $1 each, and to furnish prizes to the extent of $8,000, in order to raise sufficient money to complete the new hospital.

MARGARET CORRIGAN, a servant girl, was yesterday arrested in Jersey City, on a charge of having, two months ago, stolen from a gentleman at Mount Holly, in whose employ she had been, jewelry and articles of wearing apparel, valued at $500.

Some burglars robbed RITTENHOUSE'S provision store and FELL'S saloon, on Market-street, on Sunday night, of provisions valued at $85.

A man named MCGAR was fatally injured on Friday last by the falling of a large tree upon him, while at work on Montrose-avenue, in Orange.

THE POLICE THIEVES.

Trial in the Court of General Sessions—Their Conviction.

The charge of robbery preferred by GEORGE W. WELLS against Patrolmen TREADWELL W. REMSEN and JAMES HANNIGAN, of the Metropolitan Police force, was resumed at the sitting of the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday morning.

Allen Woolford, superintendent of the Mansion Stables, testified that on the night of the 6th December the prosecutor and the defendants in this case had some drink at the bar attached to the stable; they left immediately afterward. *Allen J. Price* gave corroborative evidence.

Patrick Fitz, bartender, in the employment of Mr. Farley, deposed that about five minutes to eleven o'clock on the night in question, Wells and the defendants came into his store and took some drink, which Remsen paid for; they then left, and witness saw them walk in the direction of the Sixth-avenue together; they were dressed in policemen's uniform.

For the defense, *Treadwell W. Remsen*, one of the defendants, testified that on the night of the 6th December he was called into the mansion stables by Woolford; there were six or seven persons present, and we invited them to drink; witness took some seltzer water; saw Wells and Hannigan there; witness and Hannigan shortly afterward left and went to the Station, and on their way picked up a man whom they found drunk; did not see Wells after they left the saloon; did not go into Farley's store that night with Wells or any one else.

James Hannigan testified that he was at the Mansion Stables on the night in question, and when he left he went immediately to the Station; did not see Wells after he left the saloon, and did not enter Farley's store that night; was for a number of years a member of the force, and not the slightest imputation was ever before laid on his character.

Officer *Coutertright*, of the Forty-second Precinct, stated that on the morning subsequent to the alleged occurrence Wells came to the Station in reference to this charge, and said he did not think he would be able to recognize the men by whom he had been robbed. Officer *Fraser* also gave evidence to this effect.

Several witnesses were examined, who testified to the good character borne by the defendants.

Allen Woolford, recalled, stated that he did not call Remsen in the Mansion Stables on the 6th December; he added that he had a conversation with Hannigan a short time since, and he said, "You might as well say you invited us in the stables, or it might be the means of getting us broken."

Mr. STUART summed up on the part of the prisoners, and Mr. FELLOWS having replied for the prosecution the Recorder charged the jury, who brought in a verdict of guilty.

Mr. STUART signified his intention of moving for a new trial, and the Recorder suspended judgment until after the hearing on this motion, which takes place at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Court then adjourned.

Internal Revenue Returns.

The following tables of returns show that while transportation fell off attendance upon places of amusement increased during the month of November:

RAILROADS.	
Second-avenue Railroad	$44,145
Third-avenue Railroad	114,825
Sixth-avenue Railroad	56,965
Seventh-avenue Railroad	54,434
Eighth-avenue Railroad	63,866
Ninth-avenue Railroad	9,271
Central Park, North and East River Railroad	46,368
Grand and Forty-second-street Railroad	32,322
Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad	29,369
Erie Railroad	263,294
New-York and Harlem Railroad	88,420
New-York and New-Haven Railroad	154,228
Hudson River Railroad	216,806
Avenue C Railroad	5,154
Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad	57,814
Total	$1,333,389

STAGES.	
Manhattanville Stage Company	$600
Fifth-avenue Stage Company	20,920
Madison-avenue Stage Company	18,097
Twenty-third-street and Ninth-avenue	22,701
Broadway and Second-street	3,160
Dodd's Express	8,158
Broadway and Eighth-street	6,250
Broadway, Fourth-avenue and South Ferry	14,400
Total	$94,217

AMUSEMENTS.	
Grand Opera House	$17,365
Wallack's	34,488
Olympic	24,204
Booth's	33,814
Academy, (miscellaneous.)	22,749
Tammany	15,928
Wood's Museum	14,000
New-York Circus	13,225
Theatre Comique	11,648
Niblo's	25,450
Tony Pastor's	8,268
French Theatre	10,272
Stadt	11,452
Bowery	10,972
San Francisco Minstrels	8,050
Bryant's Minstrels	11,400
Fifth-avenue Theatre	11,597
Total	$307,994

GAS COMPANIES.	Cubic Feet.
Metropolitan	38,251,349
Manhattan	124,570,348
New-York	59,126,836
Harlem	9,986,500
Total	151,977,035

FERRIES.	Gross Receipts.
Twenty-third-street and Pavonia	$12,271
New-York and Brooklyn, (Grand-street)	57,199
Navy Yard	1,459
Total	$71,029

Three places of amusement, although having open doors, have failed to make returns according to law for several months, and another failed last month. There is not a velocipede hall as yet in the list, and a prominent dance house, that charges an admission fee, has never made any returns as a place of amusement.

The following are the gross receipts of the various places of amusement, ferry companies and railroads in Brooklyn, according to the returns made to the Internal Revenue office during the past month:

AMUSEMENTS.	
Academy of Music	$10,349
Hooley's Opera House	4,907
Park Theatre	10,091
Olympic Theatre	1,318
Athenæum	500

RAILROAD COMPANIES.	
Brooklyn City	$100,402 00
Grand-street and Middle Village	2,914 00
Atlantic-avenue	16,296 00
Broadway	10,382 00
Bushwick-avenue	6,000 00
Sackett, Hoyt and Bergen streets	1,077 00
Grand-street and Newtown	6,229 00
Coney Island and Brooklyn	22,278 00
South Side	11,500 00
Brooklyn and Hunter's Point	10,222 00
Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island	738 40

FERRY COMPANIES.	
Union Ferry Company	$78,469 00
Green Point Company	12,785 00
Bay Ridge Company	268 83
Houston-street Company	10,297 00

Equal Rights—Mr. Beecher on the Woman Question.

An exceedingly large audience greeted the woman's rights champions in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening. Mrs. BURLEIGH called the meeting to order, and Mr. BEECHER said if he supposed the effect of this agitation would be to make woman unwomanly, why we had men enough, such as they were. There are a thousand things in every community that can only be properly treated of by mothers and by wives. Who could so counsel the young as LUCRETIA MOTT, that model woman? You say, why should not woman exercise her gifts in her own household? She should; but how many households have no such counselor. I would eschew as something unnatural and therefore monstrous any attempt to unsex a woman. But I hold that letting a woman stay in her own sphere, that sphere may become enlarged. Especially would he be sensitive if anything were introduced into this movement having any tendency to destroy her home influence. Did it follow that out of every 500 women, 499 would be public speakers? Because every man could vote did he therefore quit his daily avocations? Woman's rights, he said, means that if God gave her the power of the writer, speaker or sculptor, she should have liberty to show what God did for her and what he has put into her. To make a woman a good housewife, I believe she should be intelligent. Education is bringing out what is in man. I don't care if a man's business be sticking pins in paper; he will do it better if he is a college graduate. If woman gets the suffrage, she will not abandon the household; she will make it stronger. How many men have wanted a lily, married a lily and got a lily, and then claimed, as an excuse for being out nights, that "Eliza was pretty when I married her, but she is mighty dull company." We need, for the sake of making better families, that woman should have more power and influence. I see by the sneers of the papers that when there is any little difficulty in woman's discussions, people say, "That is what you are coming to when women get the ballot." Mr. BEECHER discussed the question at much length.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY and Mr. BURLEIGH made a few remarks, Mrs. RANDALL read a poem, and the meeting adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A resolution was adopted to pay the Chief Justices the same salaries as that now received by the City Judge, the Clerks $5,000 each per annum, and the Police Court Clerks $4,000 each, from the 1st of January, 1870.

Donations were made of $15,000 to the Society of the St. Vincent de Paul, and of $10,000 to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The Comptroller was directed to pay bills for coach hire for members of the Common Council during 1869, amounting to $2,910.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next at 2 P. M.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board met 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. MONAGHAN in the chair.

Mr. PINCKNEY offered a resolution that the Comptroller be requested to state why no account of the receipts and expenditures of his department have been published since June 30, 1868. It was referred to the Committee on Finance, together with a resolution requesting the Comptroller to give a statement of the "old claims" settled by him during the present year.

A remonstrance was received from R. L. STUART against the paving of Fifth-avenue with wooden pavement.

Mr. BRYAN REILLY moved to reconsider the resolution to purchase a portrait of ZACHARY TAYLOR for $3,000. He said that he had ascertained that the portrait in question is worth about $500, and he therefore asked that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Fine Arts. It was so referred.

A resolution to fix the salary of the Clerk of this Board at the same rate as that paid the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen ($7,550,) was adopted.

The resolution to pay each of the clerks and employes of the Common Council $500 for extra services rendered during the year was called up. Mr. PINCKNEY said that he had no personal feeling in the matter, but it was a question whether the clerks were entitled to any extra pay. A year or two ago the whole clerical force of the Board of Aldermen received $35,610 per annum. Now they received $59,550—a very large increase, and yet the labors imposed on them had not, he believed, been in any way increased. The clerical force of the Board of Assistant Aldermen now received $39,650—a very large increase from 1867. The two Boards had an immense number of employes, messengers and assistant messengers, janitors and assistant janitors, librarians and assistant librarians, all with good salaries. He was informed that one of the janitors also held a position on a leading railroad line, so that his duties, at least, could not be very onerous. He hoped the resolution would not be adopted.

The resolution was then put to the vote and concurred in.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to purchase premises known as lots Nos. 4,333 and 4,334, in the Twentieth Ward, at a sum not exceeding $16,000, to be used as a station for the Twentieth Precinct Police, was lost.

The sum of $3,260 75 was donated to the Colored Orphan Asylum, to pay assessments.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

Brooklyn Aldermen.

The regular weekly meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. BERGEN, President, in the chair.

A statement was received from the Comptroller, showing that there were in the City Treasury balances of the various accounts as follows: Lighting streets, $8,886 60; printing and stationery, $23 96; cleaning and repairing public buildings, $253 65; fuel, $89 83; gas, $45 84; Truant Home account, $14 54; rent, $2,275 50; Fourth of July celebration, $101 10; Truant Home Building account, $403 50; contingencies, $1,357 68; piers and docks, $14,029 62; bell tower, Sixteenth Ward, $1,110; salaries, $7,734 18; City Manual, $787 30; numbering streets, $7,500; sea wall, Eighth Ward, $1,200; Governor's room, $891; Eleventh and Twentieth Ward maps, $741.

Alderman ARMFIELD offered a resolution providing that the reporters of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, *Times* and *Union* be paid $50 each for their services in reporting the proceedings of the Board for the past six months.

Alderman MCGROARTY moved to add the reporter of the *Herald*.

Alderman BERGEN moved to add the reporter of the *World*. (Assistant Fire Marshal KEADY.)

Alderman GUCK moved to add the reporter of the *Long Island Anzeiger*.

Alderman ARMFIELD asked permission to withdraw the names of the reporters of the *Eagle* and *Times*, but the permission was not granted, and the whole matter was laid over under the rule.

The Board shortly after adjourned.

Christian Temperance Movement in Brooklyn.

In response to a circular addressed by the Temperance Committee of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, inviting the pastors and lay delegates of Evangelical churches to meet for conference, a number of ministers and laymen of the various denominations met at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, yesterday afternoon, Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON in the chair.

Rev. Dr. CUYLER briefly stated the object of the meeting to be to consider what action might be taken to call the attention of professing Christians to the subject of temperance and the importance of organizing church temperance societies.

The following propositions were, after thorough discussion by both clergymen and laymen present, adopted unanimously, and recommended for the consideration of all the pastors and churches in Brooklyn:

1. To provide for Sabbath evening discourses in the churches, and such Sabbath temperance meetings as may be deemed important in certain localities; also to hold evening meetings during the week.

2. To recommend the organization of a temperance society and the appointment of a sub-committee in each of the churches to coöperate with the Temperance Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

3. To obtain special statistics in relation to intemperance, for publication.

4. To circulate tracts and temperance literature and recommend the introduction of the *Temperance Banner* into the Sabbath and Mission Schools of our City.

5. To protest against the use of intoxicating drinks at the New-Year's receptions and at social gatherings, and that the pastors be urgently requested to present this subject to their congregations next Sunday, Dec. 26.

Rev. Dr. Buddington, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Wayland Hoyt, Rev. Mr. Sarles, Rev. Mr. Remington, Rev. Mr. Green, Rev. Mr. Platts, Rev. S. S. Joceleyn, Rev. Mr. Martin, Messrs. Morton, Herries and others took part in the discussion, which was warm and thorough.

The conference adjourned until Monday the 10th inst.

Decision of the Supreme Court in the Case of Senator Mattoon—A Judgment Against Him.

We published in the TIMES a few days since an account of a trial which took place before Judge CARDOZO, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, between Mr. SAMUEL P. WHITE and State Senator MATTOON, in which the former sought to recover of the latter the sum of about $8,000, one-half of certain losses alleged to have been sustained by reason of investments in Erie stock during the early part of the year 1868. After the conclusion of the testimony, the Court took the papers and reserved the decision until yesterday, when Judge CARDOZO announced that he had come to the conclusion that judgment should be given for the plaintiff, and that a reference should be ordered to take and state the account. The Judge said that without expressing other views, it was enough to say that the plaintiff's positive assertions as to the agreement, should prevail over the statements of defendant, because this was the most charitable view that could be taken, and thus there need be no reflection upon the veracity of either. Probably the defendant had in some measure forgotten what did occur.

The Bradley-Johnson Bond Case.

Justice DOWLING yesterday held an examination in the case of JEROME BRADLEY and BARTON M. JOHNSON, who are accused of having had felonious possession of certain stolen bonds, it being a branch of the case just closed before Justice HOGAN.

Mr. JASPER K. HERBERT, counsel for JOHNSON, took the stand and made some damaging statements regarding BRADLEY'S connection with the case which BRADLEY, testifying in his own behalf, strenuously denied.

The Magistrate, in rendering his decision, said: Each of the defendants must be held. There is probable cause, if for no other reason than the element of secrecy which pervades a transaction that was really of a public commercial character involving negotiable securities, which always possess a value above par, and represent both exchange and money. Any mysterious pledging or selling of such a class of securities should be scrutinized with great caution. Wherever such cautious scrutiny has not been used by parties in transactions brought before me by complainants who claim such securities to have been stolen, and which we find to have been stolen, I must construe the presumption against them. Such a course will tend, I feel assured, to create caution, and thereby make it impossible for thieves to realize ill-gotten gains. I do not believe there is any mystery or secrecy allowed by innocent parties in the receiving of Federal bonds either by purchase or hypothecation. Indeed, this element of secret or mysterious receiving is the foundation of the law against receivers of all stolen goods.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The Flotilla at Sea—Return of No. 15—A Hostile Demonstration.

The last seen of the Spanish flotilla on Sunday evening they were thirty miles southeast of Sandy Hook. Here Mr. MULFORD and the Spanish Consul left them. These gentlemen accompanied the boats thus far on board of the tug-boat *Seth Low*, and reported that the little vessels behaved admirably, and in fact easily outstripped the war steamer *Pizarro*. There were seventeen in the fleet, the eighteenth having met with an accident at the moment of starting on Sunday morning, the particulars of which were published in the *Times* of yesterday. She will now remain at the Delamater Iron Works until the other twelve boats are ready to start, which will be in the first week of January, 1870. The *Isabel Catolica*, the Spanish war steamer on her way here, is expected hourly. She will convey these thirteen remaining boats to Havana.

It appears that when No. 15 struck the wood pile on Sunday, a number of roughs standing on the pier abused the men on her deck, and one of them succeeded in tearing the Spanish ensign from the flagstaff. Exasperated at this insult, the commander of the boat ordered his men to fire upon the assailants, which would have been done but for the timely intervention of Mr. MULFORD.

The City Canvass—Scannel Elected Instead of Nesbit.

At the meeting of the City Canvassers yesterday, the report of the Committee on Protests was presented and adopted. It declares that the votes for "HUGH" MURRAY for Police Justice of the Seventh District cannot be allowed to HENRY MURRAY. It makes no difference in the result. SCANNEL is declared elected Alderman from the Sixteenth District instead of NESBIT, the votes in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward being counted out. All the other cases before the Board were dismissed. The result of the canvass was then declared, the only alteration being in the case of the Sixteenth Aldermanic District, in which SCANNEL is declared elected in place of NESBIT.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

The Accidental Shooting of John Myers, Jr.

The trial of GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, who accidentally shot and killed JOHN MYERS, Jr., at Astoria, L. I., Sept. 21 last, took place yesterday before Justice SNEDEKER, and resulted in a verdict of "excusable homicide." The accused, who was ably defended by Mr. J. D. TOWNSEND, was honorably discharged.

The Myers party are about entering a civil suit in the Queens County Supreme Court, laying damages at $35,000. Mr. CHAMBERS having, after months of cruel persecution and hardship, regained his liberty, will have the Myers party arrested for perjury.

Sailors Charged with Larceny.

Six sailors, named JOHN EGAN, GEORGE C. McDOWELL, JOHN FRANKS, GEORGE HALL, PETER SOWDEN and ELIAS SOWDEN, were charged yesterday, before Commissioner BETTS, with stealing a quantity of nutria furs from the American bark *Talti*, while in the harbor of Buenos Ayres, South America. The accused were arrested by Deputy Marshals ALLEN and WINSLOW on the arrival of the vessel at this port. They were held for examination.

The Lewis Kidnapping Case.

The case of Dr. WM. H. LEWIS, charged with having illegally taken possession of his daughter, as previously reported in the TIMES, was before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, but was adjourned until 12 M. to-day in order that a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge CARDOZO, commanding that the child be brought before him, might be obeyed. This probably ends the proceedings before the Police Justice.

OBITUARY.

Rosa Cellini.

Contralto of the opera troupe of the Academy of Music, died suddenly Sunday evening of heart disease. Born in Hettin, Germany, in 1830. She sang last Friday in "Ballo in Maschera."

WHAT IS HOME without a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. No. 625 Broadway.—*Express.*

THE GHOST OF KING SOLOMON, if the Spiritualists could raise it, would admit that there is something "new under the sun." PHALON'S VITALIA, or SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is thoroughly original. There has been nothing like it since time began. It is the only transparent and harmless fluid in existence that will restore the natural color to gray hair, without discoloring the skin.—*Advertisement.*

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If proper attention were paid to this important fact, there would not only be a great decrease in the number of cases of stomach, bowel and renal complaints, but also in the number of deaths by consumption and other pulmonary diseases.

At this period of the year, when the dividing line which separates a genial from an inclement season has just been passed, a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will be found of invaluable service in improving the condition of the vital fluid and gently stimulating its flow. Violent coughs and colds, like intermittent fever, are the frequent effects of a chilly atmosphere upon a debilitated organization. Diseases of the kidneys often proceed from the same source. How essential it is, therefore, for persons of feeble constitution to invigorate the vital organization at the commencement of Winter. Fortified by warm clothing without, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS within, the frail and delicate may brave with impunity an amount of exposure and hardship which, under other circumstances, would prostrate them on a bed of sickness. Let them consider this and be wise in time.—*Advertisement.*

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

The State of Ireland; English Criticisms on General Grant's Message; The Elections in the French Chambers; Scandal in Viennese High Life; Extraordinary Revelations; Reception of the Burlingame Embassy at Berlin; A King to be Elected in Spain; The Ecumenical Council; Murder of a High Spanish Official.

Political Affairs.

The Texas Election; The Tennessee Convention; Address to the Virginia Republicans; Proceedings of Congress.

General Topics.

The West and Its Ideas; Murder of Five Men in California; The Banner of Cortes; The Defalcation in the Howard Bank of Boston; Mr. Raymond as an Editor; Public Opinion in Regard to Taxation; The Hawaiian Islands; The Howland Will; Terrific Explosion of Gunpowder and Nitro-Glycerine; Sinking in of a Coal Mine.

Local Intelligence.

Our Homeless Young Men; The New Postage Stamps; Lawyers Litigant; Gift Enterprises; Marine Disaster; The Spanish Gunboats; Excitement in Wall-st.; The Recent Wall-st. Defalcation; Our Shipping Interests; Hell Gate; A Father Kidnapping his Child.

Agricultural.

How to Keep Our Boys on the Farm; Commissioner Delano and the Long Island Farmers.

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

Editorial Comments.

Christmas Presents; The Policy of Magnanimity; An Ocean Telegraph Across the North Pacific; Let the Load be Lightened; Promoting Panic; Georgia in Congress; Brooklyn Election Frauds.

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Wedding and New-Year's Cards, Initialed Note Paper, Crests, Monograms, &c. EVERDELL'S new styles. No. 302 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ABBOTT—GARDNER.—On Monday, Dec. 20, at the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. McLeod, JNO. N. ABBOTT to VIOLET, youngest daughter of Hugh Gardner, Esq., all of this City.

WAKEMAN—DUTTON.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Furbish, D. D., JESUP WAKEMAN, of this City, to ELIZABETH KING, youngest daughter of James Dutton, Esq., of New-Hartford, N. Y.

DIED.

BERGEN.—At South Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 20, SARAH E., wife of Jacob D. H. Bergen, and youngest daughter of Geo. Pool, Esq., in the 23d year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of De Hart Bergen, 42d-st., near 1st-av., South Brooklyn.

COOPER.—On Sunday, Dec. 19, SARAH BEDELL, wife of Peter Cooper, in the 77th year of her age.

The funeral ceremonies will take place at All Souls' Church, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., on Wednesday, 22d inst., at noon precisely. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

DART.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Dec. 19, 1869, NORMAN DART, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 9 Willow-st., on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock.

DENHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock P. M., ELIZA DENHAM.

Funeral services at the residence of deceased's brother, Thomas Denham, 4th-av., sixth house south of Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives are invited to attend. Take Flatbush or Atlantic-av. cars from Fulton Ferry to 4th-av.

GIFFING.—On Monday, Dec. 20, 1869, after a short illness of pneumonia, CATHARINE, widow of Christopher Giffing, 74 years of age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Wood, No. 146 East 50th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

HALLGARTEN.—On Monday, Dec. 20, ELEONORE, wife of Lazarus Hallgarten, in the 57th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 22 East 10th-st., to-day, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

HOWARD.—At Providence, R. I., on Sunday, Dec. 19, EZRA W. HOWARD, in the 52d year of his age.

HADLEY.—At Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 19, WM. W. HADLEY, M. D., aged 51 years, 8 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from the South Second M. E. Church on Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 10 A. M. The friends of the family, and the members of the New-York Eclectic Medical Society, are respectfully invited to attend.

LEWIS.—After a short illness, SUSAN LEWIS, widow of Lewis Lewis, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Samuel A. Lewis, on Tuesday, at 9½ A. M., without further notice.

RUTAN.—At Tottenville, S. I., on Friday, Dec. 17, at 11½ P. M., WILLIAM HENRY RUTAN, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 21st inst., at his late residence, at 12½ o'clock, and at St. Paul's M. E. Church at 1 o'clock P. M.

STRATTON.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 19, DELIA, wife of Reuben Stratton, aged 50 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church at 1 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, Dec. 21, without further notice.

VANDERVOORT.—At Tompkinsville, S. I., on Monday, Dec. 20, JOHN D., Jr., son of J. D. and M. S. Vandervoort, aged 11 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Fort Hill, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

WHITNEY.—Suddenly, of diphtheria, on Sunday, Dec. 19, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Geo. F. Nesbitt, No. 60 Lexington-av., ADDIE NESBITT, only daughter of Alfred R. and Adeline P. Whitney, aged 3 years, 8 months and 10 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEEKS.—On Monday, Dec. 20, GEORGE JACKSON, infant son of Joseph M. and Elvina J. Weeks, aged 7 months and 13 days.

Funeral from residence of parents, Washington Heights, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 12½ o'clock. Train leaves 30th-st. at 12 A. M., returning at 2:03 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at 152d-st. Station.

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I. THE CATHEDRAL.

By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. 1 vol., 16mo. With three illustrations. $1 25.

This remarkable poem is reprinted from the *Atlantic Monthly*, with additions. It is regarded by competent judges not only as Mr. Lowell's greatest poem, but as one of the greatest poems in English literature. The New-York *Tribune* says:

"Mr. Lowell has never been more exquisitely and delicately sympathetic, and at the same time more entirely master of himself and his subject than in this poem, where it seems as if he had meant to assemble all the forces of pathos, humor, wit, humanity, and a peculiarly sunny and consoling philosophy, by which he has hitherto touched, or amused, or won us, and to show that he had still to be in some easier and supremer way, all that he had been."

II. A TALE OF ETERNITY,

And Other Poems. By GERALD MASSEY. 1 vol., 16mo. Cabinet edition. $2.

This volume has all those qualities which won for the author's previous volume such praise from Walter Savage Landor: "I feel almost as much of pleasure in bringing it further out into public notice, as I should of pride if I had written one of its pages. Here is such poetry as the generous Laureate will read with approbation."

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A CARD.

The publishers of Miss Alcott's "Little Women" having had numberless calls for her "Little Men; or, Joe's Boys," beg to say that nothing new from her pen will be published this Winter.

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VIRGINIA TOWNSEND'S BREAKWATER SERIES are the prettiest stories for boys and girls written. Hope Darrow, Joanna Darling and Boy from Bromley, in a neat box, for $1, at all the bookstores. LORING, Publisher, Boston.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were no public sales of real estate at the Exchange yesterday. POTTER BROTHERS have sold at private sale a house and grounds at Fort Washington for $80,000; also, two lots on Forty-fifth-street, near Fifth-avenue, for $42,000, and one lot on Forty-fourth-street for $16,000. WM. H. RAYNOR reports the sale of one lot on Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street for $6,100; one lot on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street for $4,000, and one lot on Seventy-sixth-street for $11,000. To-day there are sales at the Exchange of a considerable amount of property in Brooklyn and East New-York.

Private Sales.

NEW-YORK.

By Potter Brothers, Brokers.

House and grounds at Fort Washington	$80,000
Lots n. s. 45th-st., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100	42,000
Lot n. s. 45th-st., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100	16,000

By W. H. Raynor.

1 lot n. s. 76th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., 25x102.2	$11,000
1 lot n. e. corner 7th-av. and 135th-st., 25x75	6,100
1 lot n. s. 135th-st., rear, 25x100	4,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Wooster-st., e. s., 190.5 ft. n. of Broome-st., 50x100	$60,600
26th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.5x98.9	25,000
32d-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x98.9	15,000
42d-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5	12,000
55th-st., s. s., 355 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5	30,000
59th-st., s. s., 165 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16.8x100.5	19,500
74th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x176.10x25.9x182.11	7,000
79th-st., n. s., 401.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 1.6x102.2x15.5x— 79th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 28.8x102.2x7.11	5,500
Lexington-av., e. s., 67.1 ft. s. of 49th-st., 16.9x70	20,000
5th-av. and 115th-st., n. w. corner, 36.2x107.5x—, (½ share,)	400

Leases Recorded.

Greene-st., No. 10, 5 years, per year	$10,000
Munroe-st., No. 14, 5 years, per year	900

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Clarkson-st., s. s., 1,980 ft. e. of Main-st., 90x200	$4,000
Ewen-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Meserole-st., 25x100	7,400
Grand-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	2,900
Gwinnet-st., n. w. s., 148 ft. s. w. of Throop-av., 25x122.10	500
Macon-st. and Yates-av., s. w. cor., 300x225	20,000
Olive and Grand sts., n. e. cor., 25x96.9	2,100
Raymond-st., e. s., 502.3 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 21x134.11x21x135.9, (½ share)	nom.
Tillary-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Division-st., 100x72x108x49	1,000
Walton-st., n. w. s., 110 ft. s. w. of Throop-av., 102.5x22x102.8x22	650
South 2d and 5th sts., n. e. corner, 22.6x100	15,700
9th-st., n. e. s., 150 ft. n. w. of 4th-av., 25x100	3,000
18th-st., s. w. s., 125 ft. n. w. of 3d-av., 50x100	2,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 278 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 19x100	5,000
Myrtle-av. and Duffield-st., s. e. corner, 20.3x75	nom.

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Fairview-av., w. s., 180 ft. from Spruce-st., 75x100	$1,000

Belleville.

Newton-road, indefinite plot, three acres	$7,000
James Lent's property	7,000

Clinton.

J. W. Bonnel's property, 160x277	$1,800

Hudson City.

Bergen-av., w. s., lot No. 30, block No. 34, W. B. Ogden	$850
Bergen-av., w. s., lot No. 31, block No. 34, W. B. Ogden	850

Bergen.

Bergen-av., w. s., adjoining W. P. Bleeker's, 105x100	$5,500
Bergen-av., w. s., 105 ft. s. of W. P. Bleeker's, 105x100 Plot adjoining above tract, 53x100	3,104
Bergen-av., w. s., adjoining s. s. of W. P. Bleeker's, 45x100	2,475
Water-st., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Church-st., 80x248	6,000

Greenville.

Lots Nos. 37, block Nos. 5, and lot No. 60, block No. 1, map of D. Gould et al	$550

West Hoboken.

Lot No. 47, map of the Loss property, 24x36	$750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years—The valuable northwest corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., now occupied by the Messrs. Delmonico; size 50.11x93 feet; possession May 1, 1870. For price, terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE ROW OF FIVE brown-stone houses south side of 55th-st., 5th and 6th avs., 20x50, lot 100 feet; four-story, extra plumbed, black walnut parlors, a No. 1 in every particular, at a bargain. J. W. STEVENS & BROS., on the premises, or No. 30 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

AN ENGLISH BASEMENT, WELL LOcated, four-story, brown-stone frescoed dwelling, (side ventilation,) for sale very low; possession; 20x18x100. No. 241 West 42d-st. Seen without permit from 8 to 10 A. M.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV. LOTS FOR SALE.—The eight lots, entire front, on Madison-av., from 72d to 73d-st., desirably located for building purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 180 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address
E. W. LEAVITT & CO.
No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS ON THE North River; 600 acres, with vineyard of 1,000 grape vines; 650 feet water front, at $35,000, $10,000 in cash. Will be given for $35,000 worth of vacant lots, between 4th and 8th avs., free of mortgage. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

RIVERSIDE PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—Four or eight lots, corner 81st-st. and Riverside-av., and five lots, corner 75th-st. and Grand Boulevard.
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 688 LEXINGTON-AV., A first-class four-story brown-stone house, having all the modern improvements and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house No. 108 East 14th-st., desirable as a residence or for business. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 216 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 36 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class iron front store No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., and a few doors above Broome-st.; size 30x200 feet: to let for three or five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT; or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE OF VALUABLE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN NORTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 14, 1869.

The United States Marine Hospitals and grounds at Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss.; Wilmington and Ocracoke, N. C.; and the United States Branch Mints and grounds at Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga., will be offered for sale at public auction on TUESDAY, the 11th proximo, at 12 M., by the following officers, of whom interested parties can obtain all requisite information:

Marine Hospital at Vicksburg, Miss., by Collector of Customs, Vicksburg.

Marine Hospital at Natchez, Miss., by Collector of Customs, Natchez.

Marine Hospital at Wilmington, N. C., by Collector of Customs, Wilmington.

Marine Hospital at Ocracoke, N. C., by Collector of Customs, Beaufort, N. C.

Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., by Collector of Internal Revenue, Salisbury, N. C.

Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Ga., by Collector of Internal Revenue, Atlanta, Ga.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fifth cash, the balance in four equal quarter yearly payments, (the first of which shall be made on the 11th April next,) with interest from day of sale until paid. Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as above will involve the surrender of the property and the forfeiture to the Government of the payments already made.

All bids to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed to the interest of the Government to do so.

A certificate of sale and possession, subject to the foregoing conditions, will be given the successful bidder upon the acceptance of his bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the deed executed when the last payment shall have been made.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

COLLYER SHIPYARD FOR SALE.—Supreme Court—In partition.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Referee;

14 lots of ground on 43d and 44th sts., and East River, with water front. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ECONOMICAL HOMES.

GREAT WINTER SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

ANDREW WILSON, JR.'S, SUBDIVISION OF

NORTH LAWN,

AT MADISON, N. J., THURSDAY, DEC. 23, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

EIGHTY PLOTS,

EQUAL TO ONE THOUSAND CITY LOTS.

Special train from New-York, stopping at Newark, Orange, South Orange and Milburn, 10 o'clock A. M., from Hoboken Ferry, foot of Barclay-st. Sale under an

IMMENSE TENT,

dry and warm. All who attend the sale will be hospitably received and made comfortable.

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.

The character of the property will bear the test of any season for all who desire to secure

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ANDREW WILSON, JR., NO. 194 BROADWAY;
S. DINGEE, NO. 9 PINE-ST.;
JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 95 NASSAU-ST.; OR
COLONEL S. D. HUNTING, MADISON, N. J.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST. PROPERTY, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE STEWARTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.—The five-story brick building, northwest corner, and known as Nos. 76, 78, 80 and 82 4th-av., covering a front of 105 feet 1 inch by 84 feet deep on 10th-st., now occupied as stores, offices, dwellings, &c., at a rental amounting at low rates to about $20,000. The lots are partly in fee and partly on lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor, for twenty-one years. Full particulars and maps at the office.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.

TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1869.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Will be sold under the direction of HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., referee:

58TH-ST.—Four valuable lots of land south side of 58th-st., distant west of 3d-av. 225 feet, with the improvement, brewery and machinery; also, two valuable lots of land on the north side of 58th-st., distant 95 feet east of Lexington-av., with a brown-stone front dwelling house, in perfect order, with all modern improvements.

Maps and particulars at the office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF FULTON AND CONCORD STS.,
Dec. 15, 1869.

Depositors in this Bank are hereby notified that Interest at the rate of

EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars, and at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on those of greater amount, will be credited thereto on the first day of January, 1870, in conformity with the By-Laws and Regulations of the Bank.

Interest payable after Jan. 17, and when not called for, will draw interest as a deposit.

HOSEA WEBSTER,
President.

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
HAPPY NEW YEAR'S!
1869. 1870.

The best gift you can make to your children, to your wives, or to your relatives is a bank book, with a suitable deposit. It may be the foundation of a fortune, and reward the giver with happy reflections.

THE
SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.
Established 1853.
ASTOR-PLACE, (Clinton Hall.)
Receives Deposits from 5 cents to $5,000.
Daily, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
WILLIAM MILES, President
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

The "Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks" and others, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st., have declared a dividend on deposits for three or six months, prior to Jan. 1, 1870, as follows, at rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and at rate of 5 per cent. per annum on larger sums. Also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND on same principle as those declared the previous 4 years, viz.: 3 per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000 on deposit for 3 years prior to Jan. 1, 1870, 2 per cent. on like sums on deposit for 2 years, and 1 per cent. on like sums on deposit for 1 year. Said dividend credited, and payable Jan. 17, 1870. If not drawn will be added to principal and compounds.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.
ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New-Bowery.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay INTEREST at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on ALL SUMS entitled thereto under the by-laws.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited NOW, or on JAN. 3, will draw interest from Jan 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.

On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.

Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8. 1870.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.
ASSETS, $6,927,542 01.

N. J. HAINES, JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND UPWARD.
ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 33 BROADWAY.—Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax. Interest on new deposits commences on the 1st of every month.

HENRY SMITH, President.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE-GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 55c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

KRYOLITE.
PENN. For sale in lots to suit purchasers.
SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or,
CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, AGENT,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate, viz.:

VAN BRUNT AND SEDGWICK STS., NEAR HAMILTON FERRY.

11 lots situate on the southwesterly corner of Van Brunt and Sedgwick sts., in the City of Brooklyn. The improvements consist of a two-story brick building, 25x33 feet, slate roof, situate on lots Nos. 1 and 2. A two-story building with brick side walls, 25.2x63 feet, with tin roof, situate on lots Nos. 3 and 4; this building has a fine chimney stack suitable for steam purposes. The balance of the property is covered with a high one-story frame building, gravel roof. Each lot will be entitled to so much of the building as covers it. This property, from its proximity to the ferry, is admirably situated and well adapted either for heavy storage or manufacturing purposes.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	114¾	115¾	5-20 Coupon, '67.	114	114¼
Coupon, 1881....	118¼	118¾	5-20 Coupon, '68.	114	114¼
5-20 Regis., 1862.	111¾	111¾	10-40 Regis......	108¾	109
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113¼	113¾	10-40 Coupon....	108¾	109
5-20 Coupon, '64.	111¼	111¾	Gold............	120¼	120¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	111¾	111¾	U. S. Cur. Pac..	108¾	108¾
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	113¾	114			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SEVEN PER CENT GOLD LOAN.

$6,500,000.

The Kansas Pacific Railway, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Million of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of

$6,500,000.

This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country, and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market, EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, seven per cent. The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London or New-York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest.

Circulars, maps and pamphlets sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, N. Y.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y.,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869—10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, the sales of Gold heretofore noticed for TUESDAY (21st) and FRIDAY, (24th) will be omitted. The sale of Gold noticed for THURSDAY (23d) will be had. There will be no change in the purchase of Bonds noticed for this week.

The interest on the Public Debt due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after FRIDAY next, (24th inst.,) without rebate.

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Assistant Treasurer.

DISCONTO BANK.

CAPITAL LIMITED TO $15,000,000,
IN SHARES OF $100 EACH.

The undersigned have been appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions for the DISCONTO BANK.

Two dollars per share to be paid at the time of subscription.

JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of the firm J. & W. Seligman & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place.

FRED'K KUEHNE, of the firm Knauth, Nachod & Kuehne, No. 51 Broad-st.

ADOLPH ENGLER, of the firm Kreuelberg & Co., No. 160 Pearl-st.

W. A. KOBBE, of the firm Kobbe & Corlies, No. 87 Leonard-st.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

WHEREAS, BY ACT OF CONGRESS the office of this Company has been removed from New-York to Boston—

Notice is hereby given that the coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be payable on and after that date, in gold, free of Government tax, at this office.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons, (Bonds of 1865,) due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17.

THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of Western Pacific Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIrectors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company of New-York will take place on the FOURTH MONDAY of December, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the said Company, No. 200 Broadway, City of New-York. The polls will [illegible]

WM. [illegible], Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, at this office, will close on the 31st inst. and reopen Jan. 12, [illegible]

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

[illegible] NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 250 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

[illegible], Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

BY THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, bearing Eight per Cent. per annum Interest, payable in Gold on the 15th of February and August, in each year, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the holder's option, free of United States taxes. The interest for six months on $1,000 Bond is payable as follows:

In New-York	$40 Gold.
In London	£8 4s. 4d.
In Frankfort-on-the-Main	100 Florins

On a $500 Bond one-half these amounts respectively.

These Bonds have thirty years to run from Aug. 14, 1869, payable at maturity in Gold, in the City of New-York. Are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered, or converted into Registered Bonds.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage on 111 miles of the Company's road, from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, known as the Eastern Division of the Company's main line, which runs from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney, on the Union Pacific Road, including the Company's equipments, rolling stock, now owned or hereafter possessed, rights of way, franchises, real estate, and personal property in Doniphan, Brown, Nemeha and Marshall Counties, Kansas, now owned or which the Company may acquire by reason of the extension of their line to the City of Marysville.

This mortgage is executed to the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company as Trustees. At the same time the whole issue of $1,500,000 bonds have been executed by the Railroad Company, placed in the custody of the Trustees, who have absolute possession, and can only issue them or their proceeds, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which is upon a completed road, and then only at the rate of $12,000 per mile.

Bonds to be valid must be countersigned by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The rate per mile of a completed road, which is mortgaged to secure these bonds at their par value, is $13,500, while the actual cost of construction and equipment is more than double this amount.

This line is mainly the extension of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections North and East, and the St Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections South and East, both lines converging at St. Joseph, and connecting at once with the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, running West through Eastern Kansas into the heart of Nebraska, where it connects with the Union Pacific Railroad at the City of Fort Kearney, making the shortest route known to California and the Pacific States.

The Company's Capital Stock is $10,000,000, to which nearly $2,000,000 is subscribed and paid up by local subscriptions, which amount has been and is being expended on the road. The Company have 1,600,000 acres of superior lands, immediately adjoining the line, which was a grant from the United States Government, the alternate sections of which are selling for $2 50 per acre, cash. At this low price, the Company have an asset of value in

Lands	$4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Capital Stock	10,000,000
Total Resources	$15,500,000
Total Length of Road	271 Miles

while the only debt against the Company is this issue of First Mortgage Bonds, amounting to $1,500,000, all that can be issued.

A large portion of the road West from St. Joseph is now in successful operation, showing earnings, per mile, sufficient to meet the interest liabilities on this loan.

A Branch Company is building a line from this road to the Kansas Pacific Road, thereby giving a direct route to Denver City.

We are authorized to offer these 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice. Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application.

Bonds sent and packages received free of express charges, and marketable securities converted without commission to parties investing in these Bonds.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Having had all the papers and documents relating to the loan examined by competent counsel, and pronounced complete and sufficient, and having personally examined the same, which we find regular and perfect, and having had our own engineers examine the road and property, whose reports are satisfactory, we do with the utmost confidence and satisfaction recommend the EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY AS A SAFE, SURE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, worthy the attention of capitalists, investors, and others.

WM. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
TANNER & CO.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

ROME.
DITTA, FREEBORN & CO.,

English and American Banking House, established in 1824, have lately joined in partnership with ARTHUR J. DANYELL, Esq., late Captain H. M. Thirty-first Regiment, and have removed their office from via Condotti to the next crossing street, Bocca di Leone, No. 79 Palazzo Torlonia, opposite the Hotel d'Angleterre. Travelers will find ample accommodation, with American and English newspapers.

Letters and parcels received and forwarded at the most moderate terms in all transactions.

WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve for three years:

George L. Willard,	Gilbert L. Beeckman,
John W. Frothingham,	James B. Blossom,
Josiah B. Blossom,	Henry A. Swift,
Ezra P. Prentice,	George L. Nichols,
James S. Noyes,	F. R. Fowler,
John J. Van Nostrand.	James H. Frothingham.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1869.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER, TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 14, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the interest due Dec. 1, 1869, on the following described bonds of the State of Florida, issued under an act approved Aug. 6, 1868, viz.: Bonds No. 1, and Nos. 102 to 171 inclusive, and No. 150 to 154 inclusive, of $1,000 each, will be paid on presentation at the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

S. B. CONOVER, State Treasurer.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AKERMAN, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 15, 1869.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPEST securities in the market.

UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 56 and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.

[illegible] & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a railroad nearly one-half completed, traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by First Mortgage on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—SEVEN PER CENT. gold for forty years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,246 per mile, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose bonds have ranked very high.

They are sold only on the completed portion of the road, at the rate of $18,000 per mile. These facts, added to the safeguards thrown around the Bonds, (having the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, as their Official Register and Transfer Agent,) combine to render these UNEQUALED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

The value of the additional One per Cent. for thirty years, at compound interest, would be $861 28, and in forty years $2,008 43 more than that of Government Sixes running the same length of time.

Price at present, 95 and accrued interest from Oct. 1.

Pamphlets, with maps and details, and the Bonds, may be had directly of us, or of our Agents.

Having personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, we offer these Bonds with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

THE

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ST. JOSEPH (MISSOURI) CITY
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
DUE 1889.
INTEREST AUGUST AND FEBRUARY, PAYABLE AT THE BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK.

Population of St. Joseph, about 35,000.
Assessed valuation of property, $12,000,000.
Rate of taxation, 1½ per cent.
Revenue from other sources than tax, say licenses, &c., $25,000.
Amount of city indebtedness is $490,000.
The city owns in railroad and other bonds, $600,000.

St. Joseph is the second city in size, wealth and population in the State of Missouri, and is the centre of six railroads, running in different directions.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds at 75 flat.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

To the holders of the extended bonds of the Evansville and Crawfordsville (late Evansville and Illinois) Railroad Company, issue of $350,000 of date of April 30, 1852.

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the redemption of nine of these bonds, addressed to R. G. Rolston, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, indorsed "Bid for E. and C. R. R. Co. Sinking Fund," will be received till 10 A. M. Jan. 1, 1870.

The bids of the lowest bidder or bidders will be received.

JOHN INGLE, JR.,
President E. & C. R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 22d day of October, 1869.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, NOS. 31 AND 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the Second Class, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for three years, viz.:

EDWARD HAIGHT,	JOHN H. DRAPER,
FRANCIS T. WALKER,	JAMES M. DRAKE,
JAMES BIGLER,	CHARLES R. SWORDS,
WILLIAM HUBBARD,	JOHN H. HOLDANE,
ROBT. BOWNE,	ISAAC H. ALLEN,
N. B. WEED,	JOHN W. FLETCHER.

And at a meeting of Directors, held Dec. 14, 1869, ROBT. L. CASE was elected President, and THEODORE R. WETMORE Vice-President, both unanimously.

ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

LOST NOTE.—A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by the undersigned, dated Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1869, numbered 4, for sixteen hundred dollars, ($1,600,) at twelve months from date, with interest, payable to the order of John A. Wilson, was mailed at Pittsburgh Oct. 1, to the said John A. Wilson, New-York City, but never received by him. All persons are hereby warned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

GEORGE B. EDWARDS.

STUYVESANT BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at their banking house, No. 781 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

BE READY TO INVEST
Your Spare Money in the N. Y. A. CO.,
Popular Issue, Coupons Attached.
Stock Offered Soon.

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Your Spare Money in the N. Y. A. CO.,
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Popular Issue, Coupons Attached.
Stock Offered Soon.

THE STOCK OF THE N. Y. A. CO.,
Popular Issue, will be Offered at
the Various Agencies Soon.

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Popular Issue, will be Offered at
the Various Agencies Soon.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY.
Deal in United States, Railway and other securities.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1869.

To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:

SIR: To comply with the third article of your bylaws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $6,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.

The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:

1,500,000 January, 1870. } 1,500,000 July 15, 1870. } Convertible after issue.

1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871. } 1,500,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice. } Convertible after Jan. 1, 1872.

The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.

I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,

(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 17, 1869.

THE INTEREST MATURING JAN. 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after Jan. 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia, S. C.

The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after 27th inst.

H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent State South Carolina.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, (free of Government tax,) on presentation at the Banking House of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
ONEIDA, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 16, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1870. On and after that date interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 7, 1869, to day of payment, will be added. On the 15th day of January, prox., warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN RAYNOR, late of the town of Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of business, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated Dec. 9, 1869.

HIRAM RAYNOR, Executor, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EXCHANGE.—QUARTER OR HALF INterest in an extensive slate mill, with valuable quarries in Pennsylvania, now in full operation, to exchange for houses and lots, in New-York or Brooklyn; would like to trade with a party who will take the management of the works. B. F. COOK, No. 178 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 19 and 20.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—A PARTNER wanted in an old-established and very profitable business, to take the place of a retiring partner. Address, in confidence, FOOD, Box No. 115 *Times* Office, stating where interview can be had.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. [illegible] Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. [illegible] Bowery.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

MACHINERY.

A BAND-SAW, ALSO THREE-SIDE moulder, with cutters, door and sash tenoners, saw tables, lathes, &c., for sale; nearly new. [illegible] No. 23 [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 20, 1869.

The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. B. DEAN, Secretary.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on and after the 20th inst., until Jan. 4, 1870.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN,
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary. President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston this 16th day of December, it was

Voted, That the dividend of five dollars per share, free of Government tax, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 2d day of January next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th inst.

Payment to be made to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 20th inst. until the 3d of January next.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1869.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Preferred Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of 11 33-100 per Cent. has been declared on said stock. Such dividend will be represented by seven per cent. interest-bearing scrip certificates, having five years to run, which will be ready for delivery at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 1, 1870, to the stockholders at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the First Preferred Stock will close on the 20th of December, and reopen after 1st of January.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 8th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board,

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a dividend of four per cent., payable free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be opened on the 30th day of December instant, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. 18, 1869.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share stock standing on the books the 22d inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 22d December to the 3d of January, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 13, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS ON each old share and ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS on each scrip share of stock (free of Government tax) has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 18, 1869, to Jan. 5, 1870, both inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on FRIDAY, 24th inst., until Jan. 3.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after 3d of January next.

The transfer book will remain closed from 20th inst. to that date inclusive. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 5, 1870.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT, free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20 until Jan. 10.

GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, WATKINS, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. free from Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable at the office of the Company, at Watkins, Schuyler County, New-York, on and after Jan. 1, 1870.

DANIEL BEACH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from all taxes, payable Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed from the 20th inst., to the 3d prox.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 Exchange-place, corner William-st., New-York, Dec. 15, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the stock of this Company, payable at their office on 2d January, 1870.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the past five months, free from tax, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, the 3d of January prox.

H. T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ANOTHER DEPLORABLE CASE from bad treatment.—A gentleman residing in New-Jersey was inoculated with a malignant blood disease, and was treated by eight or ten doctors and pronounced cured. Marrying soon after, his wife, by becoming a mother, absorbed the poison and suffered more than himself. Similar cases are fully stated in our Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which is mailed for $1 by C. LEMBKE, No. 157 Fulton-st., and the author, at his medical and surgical offices, No. 212 Broadway, New-York. A majority of those we cure were unsuccessfully treated by from one to twenty doctors.

M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases, without mercury, for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours [illegible]

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 80 pages, gratis.

DR. GRINDLE SPEEDILY CURES all private diseases; sores and ulcers quickly healed. Office No. 120 West [illegible]-st., near 6th-av.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1870, FROM 25 CENTS TO $5. All kinds of Blank Books, Stationery and Printing, at low prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Siberia, Wed'day, Dec. 22	Tarifa, Thursday, Jan. 6
Palmyra, Thursd'y, Dec. 23	Java, Wednesday, Jan. 12
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 29	Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 13
Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 30	Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19
Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Jan. 5	Samaria, Thursd'y, Jan. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.

First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.

First Cabin, to Paris....$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Steamer of 5th January will not carry passengers.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 25
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE....ROUSSAN....SATURDAY, Jan. 22

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $90.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)....Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Jan. 1, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Jan. 8, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA........Dec. 25	COLUMBIA........Jan. 15
IOWA........Jan. 1	EUROPA........Jan. 22
CALEDONIA....Jan. 8	INDIA........Jan. 29

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

COLORADO,	3,016 tons	Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.
NEBRASKA,	3,392 tons	Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN,	2,865 tons	Jan. 5, at 8 A. M.
IDAHO,	3,132 tons	Jan. 12, at 1½ P. M.
MINNESOTA,	2,985 tons	Jan. 19, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA,	3,125 tons	Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..........(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEBSTER, Saturday, Dec. 25, at 9 A. M.
HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 1, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$140 to $180.	$65.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, Dec. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Dec. 23
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,)..Dec. 30
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Jan. 6

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Dec. 24.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE....Saturday, Dec. 18
GEO. CROMWELL.....CLAPP.....FRIDAY, Dec. 24

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage $50. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.

The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Rates of passage—Charleston, $15; Jacksonville, $24.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail Dec. 30.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,

On THURSDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

The ALABAMA will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 1.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.,
or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL.....CLAPP.....FRIDAY, Dec. 24
CORTES..........NELSON....FRIDAY, Dec. 31

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston, at through rates. Cabin passage $50.

For passage, first and second class or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,

Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHer and ironer in a gentleman's family; would make herself generally useful; would take entire charge of kitchen labor; good City reference; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or as lady's maid; City reference. Call at No. 281 6th-av., between 17th and 18th streets, in the store.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTable woman for a few ladies or gentlemen; can do all kinds of fine muslins; fluting done by machine; terms moderate; the best of reference given. Call at No. 121 West 46th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; inquire for Mrs. Moore.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR SEAMSTRESS and chambermaid, with five years' City reference, a situation in a private family, or sew for a lady and child; is quick at the needle; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; by the day or week; wages $14 a month. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to do family washing and ironing, or would go out by the day in respectable families; the best references if required. Call at or address No. 160 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Address L., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent American woman, a situation as housekeeper, having entire charge, or as matron in some public institution. Apply at Working Women's Union, No. 48 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; has had long experience in the care and management of horses; will be found honest, sober and reliable; best of references given. Address J. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork, or would wait upon an elderly lady or grown-up children; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 102 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOman, a situation as laundress; she is a thorough laundress; can do French fluting and crimping; do up ladies' fine muslins in the neatest manner. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; meats, game, soup of all kinds, pastry, cream, jellies, bone, lard; has best City references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, in a small family; good City reference. Apply to No. 342 East 11th-st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; would assist in housekeeping, or take care of an invalid. Call at No. 116 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER IN A PRIvate family work by day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing on Grover & Baker's machine. Call at No. 212 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation; can do fluting and polishing, &c., &c.; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 347 West 17th-st. No objections to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman; is a first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 310 East 39th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, to go out by the day or take in work; suits made in eight hours' notice; best of City reference. Call at No. 291 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference from last place. Address No. 201 East 37th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at 252 West 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 322 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework. Apply at 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan woman, a baby to wet nurse at her own residence. Call at No. 516 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN, FRENCH AND PROTESTANT servants our specialities, and together with Irish, always on hand at the magnificent office, No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a German Protestant man; is willing to work for moderate wages for the Winter; would be found willing to adapt himself generally to the accommodation of an employer. Can be seen or addressed at No. 528 Pearl-st., or C. SCHULTZ, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady young man as porter; is not afraid of work; the best of City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT man, a situation as porter, or to work in a store; highest reference from last employer. Address A. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan, as collector, janitor, sexton or light porter; best of references. Address H. D., Station O, Post Office, New-York.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
NOS. 75 AND 77 SPRING-ST., CORNER CROSBY.
ESTABLISHED 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c.

Suitable for City and country residences.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

M. T. FOLEY, NO. 31 53D-AV., BEtween 37th and 38th sts., manufacturer and dealer in fine Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Curtains and Bedding.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND,
SQUARE
AND
UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

Our reputation as the FIRST MANUFACTURERS in the COUNTRY and EUROPE being fully established, and the UNQUALIFIED SUPERIORITY of our INSTRUMENTS being ACKNOWLEDGED by the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY of the LEADING ARTISTS in the WORLD, we beg to assure the public that the high STANDARD of QUALITY which has given us the PROMINENCE will be MAINTAINED, as our motto is

NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM!
UNIFORM AND FAIR PRICES
TO ALL PURCHASERS.
INAUGURATED APRIL 15, 1869.

Having upon this basis doubled our already immense trade, our position is assured, and every customer is fairly and honorably treated.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

As we are the ONLY manufacturers in OUR LINE that have adopted this system of FAIR DEALING, It is not SURPRISING that our COMPETITORS should venture the opinion that we are making cheap and inferior Pianos, FOR THEY MUST SAY SOMETHING TO UPHOLD THE OLD DISCOUNT SYSTEM.

OUR ANSWER.

We have received the HIGHEST AWARDS and PLAUDITS OF THE WORLD; 76 PRIZE MEDALS over all competitors, and over 35,000 of our instruments are daily giving TESTIMONY to their EMINENT superiority and DURABILITY.

FOR POWER AND QUALITY OF TONE, DELICACY OF TOUCH, PERFECTION OF MECHANISM, DURABILITY AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, WITH BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH,

WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US
FULLY WARRANTED.
WAREROOMS,
NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES,
BEG TO ANNOUNCE
A GENERAL REDUCTION

in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of Pianofortes, STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, teachers, schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufacture of an entirely new style of instrument termed

THE "SCHOOL" PIANO,

a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced seven-octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first-class "Steinway Piano" yet are limited in means,

AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES.

STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,

with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Frame Action, and new soft Pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other Piano at present manufactured.

Price lists and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.

EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Warerooms first floor of Steinway Hall,
NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST.,
(Between 4th-av. and Irving-Place,) NEW-YORK.

LITOLFF'S CHEAP BUT SPLENdid editions of classical compositions we recommend for holiday presents. At the same time we beg to call the attention of the public to the "Edition Populaire," of which the first 21 volumes are now at hand. Notwithstanding the unprecedented cheapness of these new editions, the greatest care has been taken in finishing the same in a correct and elegant style. All of BEETHOVEN'S 38 SONATAS (edition populaire) $2 50; MOZART'S do., do., $1 75; SCHUBERT ALBUM, containing 80 select songs, $1 75, &c. Catalogues gratis. HENRY LITOLFF'S VERLAG, No. 54 Union-square, new No. 211 4th-av.

THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENTS are my celebrated Grand and Square Pianos, (monthly installments taken,) as well as my large assortment of accordeons, and other musical instruments, retailed at wholesale prices. I further recommend my large stock of foreign and American music, at low prices. A. WUNDERMANN, No. 589 Broadway, (between the Dollar Stores.)

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-class pianofortes, the finest instrument offered to the public, and the most reasonable in price.
JENNYS & SON,
No. 236 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class Pianos at reduced prices for cash or installments; one at $200, $300. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, factory and warerooms No. 55 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

CHAMBERS & SON'S PIANOS ARE justly considered the best made upright and square Pianos to rent and for sale; $100, $125, $200, $225, $250, $300 to $400. No. 99 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A GREAT INDUCEMENT OFFERED persons wanting pianos Jan. 1. BARMORE'S warerooms, No. 348 Bleecker-st.; splendid pianos, $200, $225, $300; warranted five years.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M. 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

B. FRANK BABCOCK AND FREDERICK A. BABCOCK, who have been for some time past members of our Liverpool house, have this day been admitted as partners in our firm here.
BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

THE FIRM OF E. F. MANY & CO., carpet dealers, Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av., has been dissolved by the death of Mr. EDWARD F. MANY. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, Mr. JAMES H. BARTHOLOMEW.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND EXTRA
FAREWELL NIGHT.
TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 22.
BRIOL, LEFRANC, REYNA.
By general request,
WILLIAM TELL.
WILLIAM TELL.
BRIOL,
LAMI,
LEFRANC,
REYNA,
COLETTI,
BARILI,
FOSSATI.
INCIDENTAL BALLET.
Mlle. SAND, Mlle. VESTRI and M. MARVIG.

Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The next Opera Season will begin on Feb. 1, 1870.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE,

Successor to Barnum's,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
STANDING ROOM ONLY EVERY NIGHT.

CHRISTMAS WEEK, Tremendous attractions day and night.
CHRISTMAS WEEK,
CHRISTMAS WEEK, THE BLONDES,
CHRISTMAS WEEK,
CHRISTMAS WEEK, THE STONE GIANT,
CHRISTMAS WEEK,
CHRISTMAS WEEK, KENILWORTH,
CHRISTMAS WEEK,
CHRISTMAS WEEK, DORA BELLA,
CHRISTMAS WEEK,
CHRISTMAS WEEK, THE WILD ANIMALS.

CHRISTMAS EVE—BENEFIT OF LISA WEBER.
CHRISTMAS DAY.
THREE PERFORMANCES..........Morning at 11.
THREE PERFORMANCES..........Afternoon at 2.
THREE PERFORMANCES..........Evening at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HERMANN,
THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATOR,

Will make his appearance for a few nights only prior to his departure for California. On

MONDAY, DEC. 20,
TUESDAY, DEC. 21,
THURSDAY, DEC. 23,
SATURDAY, DEC. 25,
IN A GRAND AND VARIED PROGRAMME.

Reserved seats, $1; to be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Academy of Music. Admission 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

14th-st. and 6th-av.
SOCIETE DES BALS D'ARTISTES FRANCAIS.
Second regular season of
BAL D'OPERA.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22.

Tickets at the Theatre Francais, Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; Durand & Hirschy's ticket office, No. 733 Broadway; New-York Theatre, and at principal hotels.

AMERICUS CLUB

ANNUAL BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1870.

TICKETS, ADMITTING ONE GENTLEMAN AND LADIES,
FIVE DOLLARS.

Private boxes can be secured by applying to
Judge JOHN SCOTT,
No. 237 Broadway.

OBJECTS OF ART.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE, water-color drawings, &c., the remainder of S. P. AVERY'S collection, now on view, day and evening, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., where they will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Third Winter Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures is now open day and evening, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETing of the Society of Commercial Travelers, for the election of officers and transaction of other important business, will be held at the Astor House TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 2 P. M.

FREDERICK STEVENS, President.
WM. G. SMYTHE, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING first-class accommodations, consisting of parlor and bedroom, without board, in a strictly private family, location 18th-st., east of 4th-av., may address L., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT—TO A single gentleman, with fire and gas, in a private family; references exchanged. Call at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 21 WEST 18TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, front, to let, with first-class board and attendance; also rooms suitable for two single gentlemen. Mrs. M. M. BRAINARD.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen with furnished rooms, with or without board. References required.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—NEWLY-FURnished rooms on second floor, with or without board; location desirable.

NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST. HAS CHANGED hands, been newly furnished, rooms en suite or singly, with or without private table.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY REQUIRing three sleeping rooms, parlor and first-class board, with private table, desires accommodation between 3d and 4th avs., and 14th and 18th sts. Address K., Box No. 3,256 Post Office.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 71 STATE-ST.,
ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, JAN. 22, 1870, for building dykes in the Hudson River for the United States, as follows:

First—For building from 3,000 to 6,000 feet, more or less, of full dyke between Albany and Troy, complete, except stone, the contractor to furnish all other materials of the dyke.

Second—For building 1,000 feet, more or less, of half-dyke, between Castleton and Schodack Island, complete, except stone, the contractor to furnish all other materials of the dyke.

Third—For from 12,000 to 24,000 cubic yards, more or less, of rubble stone, delivered in the dykes and levelled on top; the most of the stone to be delivered just above Bath.

Fourth—The work of building must commence by May 20, 1870, and be completed by Sept. 1, 1870; the delivery of stone must commence on or before July 1, as the United States may require, and be completed within two months. Proposals will be received for so much per running foot of dyke complete, and so much per cubic yard for stone delivered.

Plans and specifications in full of the dykes and half-dykes can be seen in this office, where full information will be given.

Bids must be made on printed forms, to be obtained at this office, and accompanied by a proper guarantee. The successful bidder will be required to enter into contract with the United States, with good and sufficient sureties. Stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

By order of Brevet Major-General John Newton.

(Signed,) JOHN M. WILSON,
Major Engineers, and Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, WITH PLANS and specifications, indorsed "Proposals for Floating Dock," will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 4th day of March, 1870, for the construction of a Floating Dry Dock, capable of safe and easy transportation by sea. The structure to be principally of iron, and of capacity, strength and power to receive and raise with safety a vessel of 350 feet length, 25 feet draught, 65 feet beam, and 6,000 tons weight.

Parties wishing to contract for building such dock will have their plans and specifications complete in all particulars before submitting them for examination.

Such plans as are submitted will be considered relatively and with cost of construction, and those not favorably considered will be returned to the bidders, if desired.

The acceptance of any bid will be dependent upon a necessary appropriation of funds by Congress, as also whether the plans, specifications and cost are regarded favorably.

If a contract be entered into payments will be made upon estimates as the work progresses, and twenty per cent. of the contract price will be reserved until the dock shall be fully and satisfactorily tested.

DANIEL AMMEN,
Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 663 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels and headstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory next month.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., close imitations of foreign marbles. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,230 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO DO washing, ironing and chamberwork. Only those who have best of City reference need apply, at No. 563 Madison-av., near 54th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
MR. HACKETT,
Who will appear as
FALSTAFF,
In Shakespeare's great comic creation,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR;
OR, FALSTAFF OUTWITTED BY WOMEN.
ON MONDAY, DEC. 27,
First appearance here of the eminent actress,
EMMA WALLER,
In her great character of
MEG MERRILIES,
In the beautiful and picturesque Drama of
GUY MANNERING,

which will be produced with all the ORIGINAL and FAVORITE MUSIC, entirely NEW and APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, PROPERTIES, &c., &c.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

HAMLET IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
A HOME STORY FOR CHRISTMAS.
TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1869,
EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.
Will be presented for the second time in America,
LITTLE EM'LY,

A dramatic version, in four acts, from the pen of Andrew Halliday, Esq., of an exquisite story by CHARLES DICKENS.

Which has proved, during the present season, the GREAT LONDON SUCCESS.

The drama is presented with
EXQUISITE ACTING,
ALL NEW. { MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, SUPERB MUSIC, GRAND EFFECTS, } ALL NEW.
AND WONDROUS TABLEAUS.

The entire play being placed upon the stage in a style of UNIQUE MAGNIFICENCE

Never excelled at this or any other establishment.

Box sheet open six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK OF THE SUCCESS.
THE UNRIVALED UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE AMUSING UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE BEST ACTED UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE BEAUTIFUL UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE SUCCESSFUL UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE UNEQUALED UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
AND ORIGINAL UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
EVERY EVENING—WED. and SAT. MATINEES.
EVERY EVENING—WED. and SAT. MATINEES.
EVERY EVENING—WED. and SAT. MATINEES.
EVERY EVENING—WED. and SAT. MATINEES.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of Mr. Augustin Daly,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
A BRILLIANT HOLIDAY ATTRACTION.

EVERY | THE DUKE'S MOTTO!
NIGHT | THE DUKE'S MOTTO!
THIS | THE DUKE'S MOTTO!
WEEK | THE DUKE'S MOTTO!
AND | THE DUKE'S MOTTO!
CHRISTMAS | THE DUKE'S MOTTO!
MATINEE! | THE DUKE'S MOTTO!

TAMMANY—CHRISTMAS WEEK.

Second appearance of PARKER. Second night of NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING. Great success of Burnand's latest Burlesque,

BAD DICKEY.

Family circle, 25 cents. MATINEE Saturdays. Glorious bill for Christmas. Two performances.

BOWERY THEATRE.

New drama. Great comic vocalist, Mr. EDWARD FIRTH. THE DEVIL'S PEAK; OR, THE FOUNDLING OF TARBES. Great varieties. BEN BOLT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

MONDAY, Dec. 20, first night of the great darkey pantomime of

HASH,

with new tricks, scenery, &c.

The trouble commences at 8.

Seats secured six days in advance.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

BRILLIANT HOLIDAY CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 22.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
Mr. J. E. PERRING, Mr. HARRY SANDERSON.
Mr. S. P. WARREN, Organist.

A select and popular programme.

Admission 50 cents. Concert at 3 o'clock. Tickets at the music stores, and of J. N. Patterson & Co., under the Hall.

FREDERIC LOUIS RITTER

Lectures on the HISTORY OF MUSIC at Weber's Rooms, 5th-av., corner of West 16th-st.

FOURTH LECTURE, TUESDAY, Dec. 21, 8 P. M.,

THE ORATORIO,

including the PASSION, MYSTERY and MIRACLE Plays, from the TWELFTH CENTURY to the death of SCHUMANN in 1854.

Price of admission to two remaining lectures....$1 50
Single admission..............................1 00

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

THE NINE MUSES will remain on exhibition THIS WEEK, at No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st. Open DAY and EVENING. Admission 25c.

LECTURES

STEINWAY HALL.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

will deliver her celebrated lecture, entitled

WHITED SEPULCHRES,

AN INSIGHT INTO LIFE AT SALT LAKE,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 21, 1869.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra.

Reserved seats for sale at the box office, STEINWAY HALL.

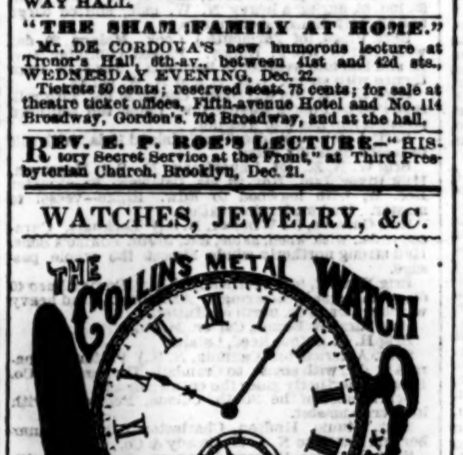
"THE SHAM FAMILY AT HOME."

Mr. DE CORDOVA'S new humorous lecture at Trenor's Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents; for sale at theatre ticket offices, Fifth-avenue Hotel and No. 114 Broadway, Gordon's, 706 Broadway, and at the hall.

REV. E. P. ROE'S LECTURE—"History Secret Service at the Front," at Third Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, Dec. 21.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.



The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal" (improved Oroide) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches, is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.

We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jeweled, patent lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 4½ ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing $250.

We charge only $25 for these magnificent watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes, chains, Collins Metal, $2 to $8. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh Watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be paid for on delivery.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT and manufacture. American watches at manufacturers' prices. Diamond, pearl and gold jewelry, and silverware, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD, 6th-av. corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. corner of 26th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—New-York City and County.—MARINER A. WILDER, George B. James and Victor A. Wilder, plaintiffs, against MINOR C. KEITH, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court House, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and eighty-one cents, with interest from the 5th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Nov. 20, 1869. A. M. BIGELOW, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 27th day of November, 1869.

A. M. BIGELOW, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

n30-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EMILIE SONNING, plaintiff, against AUGUST SONNING, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the Court House, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Avenue A, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 1, 1869.

FREDERICK C. JUNKER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed on the 29th day of November, 1869. F. C. JUNKER.

n30-law6wTu*

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. WISE—SEE HER FOR BUSINESS, love affairs, lucky numbers; likeness free of charge; fee 50 cents to $1. No. 118 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr..........Proprietor
THE CROWNING TRIUMPH.
HOUSES OVERFLOWING.
OLD AND YOUNG DELIGHTED.
GRAND HOLIDAY CARNIVAL.
ADMISSION..........50 cents.
The inimitable mimic and vocalist,
W. H. LINGARD.
The charming comedienne,
ALICE DUNNING.
The beautiful soubrette,
DICKIE LINGARD.
The world renowned lyric and dramatic artists,
Mr. and Mrs.
HOWARD PAUL.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SONG. DANCE. POETRY. WIT. BEAUTY.
A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.
LINGARD SKETCHES, (New Series.
Mrs. HOWARD PAUL a la SIMS REEVES.
THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE.
PRESIDENT GRANT, JAMES FISK, Jr.,
GENERAL LEE, JAY GOULD, Esq.,
B. F. BUTLER, MAYOR HALL,
HORACE GREELEY,
appear every night at 8 o'clock.
CHRISTMAS MATINEE AT 2.

NEARLY READY—The gorgeous legendary and spectacular drama, by Jos. C. Foster, entitled,

THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 P. M.
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

TUESDAY, Twenty-fifth Time, HOME and A REGULAR FIX.	Mr. Lester Wallack in both pieces, the rest of the characters by Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Hield, Mr. Rockwell, Mr. M. Holland, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Miss Henriques, Miss Germon, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. Timony, Miss Greef and Miss Clayton.
WEDNESDAY, Third Time, ERNESTINE and TRYING IT ON.	Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. C. Wyndham, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Hield, Mr. Holland, Mr. Peck, Mr. Bowers, Mr. Durand, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. L. Phillips and Miss Fanny Green.

THURSDAY, (second time)—WILD OATS.
FRIDAY, (fourth time)—THE WONDER.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT (SATURDAY, DEC. 25,)
A Favorite Bill,
ERNESTINE AND TRYING IT ON.

Mr. Lester Wallack's comic drama, CENTRAL PARK, is in active preparation, and will be performed at an early date, for the first time in six years.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

(14th st., opposite Academy of Music.)
L. E. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
REVIVAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS
of the exquisitely beautiful
FAIRY PANTOMIMIC SPECTACLE
entitled
CINDERELLA;
Or, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
in which the characters are sustained by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
Previous to the spectacle
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
ELEGANT EQUESTRIANISM
AND ARTISTIC ACROBATIC EXERCISES.

Admission 50c.; children under ten, 25c.; to reserved seats, 75c. Begins at 8.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY

Will give Handel's grand Oratorio,
THE MESSIAH,
STEINWAY HALL, CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
As soloists will appear:
Miss BRAINERD, Miss STERLING,
Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. F. REMMERTZ.

Together with a LARGE ORCHESTRA and the FULL CHORUS of the Society.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. To be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

HOWARD MISSION

AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS,
NO. 40 NEW-BOWERY.
The exercises on Christmas Day,
Dec. 25, 1869,

will commence in the chapel (entrance on New-Bowery) at 11 A. M., and will consist of short addresses by various gentlemen, singing by the children of the Mission, dinner for the children, distribution of gifts from the Christmas Trees, &c., &c. The presents will be given out after the children have dined, at 12½ and at 1½ P. M.

Contributions of cash (checks drawn to the order of William Phelps, Treasurer) may be sent at any time direct to the Mission, and all donations of supplies intended for the dinner should either be sent in on Saturday before 10 A. M., or notice should be sent to the Mission by Friday noon, Dec. 24, so that they may be sent for. Second-hand clothing always serviceable in our work. The public are invited to be present at the Christmas festivities.

Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.
Rev. H. H. McFARLAND, Assistant Superintendent.
A. S. HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., President Board of Trustees.
J. S. HOWELL, No. 94 Chambers-st., Secretary Board of Trustees.
WM. PHELPS, Nos. 264 and 266 Canal-st., Treasurer Board of Trustees.

CHRISTMAS EXERCISES AT THE Five Points House of Industry commence at 11 o'clock; children's dinner at 1½ o'clock, gifts from the trees distributed at 3½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Contributions of any description will be thankfully received. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent, No. 155 Worth-st.

LADIES' FAIR AND BAZAAR AT the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., will open THIS EVENING and continue afternoons and evenings during the week. Elegant holiday presents.

FINE ARTS.

THE REMAINDER OF S. P. AVERY'S
OBJECTS OF ART,

Antique furniture, water-color drawings, &c., now on view day and evening at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., where they will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 120 Pierpont-st., under Mr F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. T. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.
Formerly Mr. Churchill's School.

The next term will begin Feb. 8. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy.

Terms—$600 per annum.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address

Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children.
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.
Second quarter commences Nov. 24.
Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.

WINTER TERM BEGINS JAN. 4.
S. T. FROST, Principal and Proprietor.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—Term opens Dec. 27. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school for both sexes. Total cost for year, $210.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, at Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

A UNIVERSITY STUDENT, WHO IS permitted to refer to the Chancellor and Professors of the University, desires to read Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, Universal History and other branches with junior students, or teach children. Terms moderate. Address STUDENT, University, Washington-square.

MALE TEACHERS FOR DISTRICT schools are now in good demand. Teachers of all grades should have Amer. School Institute's Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUation as teacher or governess; teaches English, French, German, music and drawing; references exchanged. Address M. H., No. 67 West 11th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OFfers her services for home instruction, or to read with young ladies history and literature. Address M., bookstore, No. 134 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.
APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.
Corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.
THE CARDIFF GIANT.
THE ORIGINAL. THE ORIGINAL.
Now on exhibition daily,
From 8 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

On Saturday, Oct. 16, 1869, William C. Newell, a farmer residing near the village of Cardiff, in the town of Lafayette, county of Onondaga, commenced to dig a well near his barn. Two workmen were employed, Gideon Emmons and Henry Nichols, Mr. Newell being engaged meanwhile in drawing stone with which to line the well. At the depth of about three feet one of the workmen struck a stone, as at first supposed. A moment later he thought it a water lime pipe, and asked for an ax with which to break it. Before the ax arrived a foot was partially uncovered, with the exclamation, "I declare, some old Indian has been buried here!" Further excavation disclosed the entire foot and a part of the leg. One of the workmen, seeing the direction in which the body lay, dug down just above where he thought the head might be, and his shovel struck the nose, the mark of which is visible on the statue. The face and head were soon uncovered and in a short time the entire figure exposed to view. There then appeared to the few assembled spectators the colossal, well-proportioned form of a human being.

The news of this remarkable discovery spread rapidly through the surrounding country and attracted thither thousands of visitors, among whom were some of the most distinguished scientific men of the present day. Their opinions have been expressed in letters to the proprietors and through the public journals, from which opinions we make the following extracts:

OPINION OF PROFESSOR HALL, STATE GEOLOGIST.

It is a statue, cut in gypsum, and intended to represent a human form of colossal size in a recumbent posture. As to its source or origin, I cannot conjecture. It is worn and dissolved by water to a degree that indicates long inhumation, and it is covered by an alluvial deposit of three feet or more in depth. The sculpture is of a high order, and very different from those of Central America.

OPINION OF HON. E. W. LEAVENWORTH, FORMERLY SECRETARY OF STATE.

Those familiar with the frauds practiced in other countries in the manufacture and sale of antiques, and perhaps others, would have a vague suspicion that this might furnish another instance, nearer home. My own mind was not free from such dreams. And notwithstanding the apparent impossibility of finding a place where such a stone might be obtained—of quarrying, working, transporting and burying the same, and keeping it a profound secret, I still had my suspicions. But the first look at the statue dispels from the mind every thought of that nature. It has the marks of ages stamped upon every limb and feature in a manner and with a distinctness which no art can imitate. I have not seen the first person who entertained any doubt of its great antiquity, after looking at that most wonderful and inexplicable figure. The time spent in manufacturing and retailing the simple and absurd rumors which circulate through the community and find their way into the papers is weakly and foolishly thrown away. It is a serious and most remarkable reality, and one which as yet has received no satisfactory explanation, and probably never will.

OPINION OF PROFESSOR HENRY A. WARD, OF ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

Lying as it still does, in its original earthy bed, its gray massive form hardly yet still from the struggles by which it seems to have freed itself, and the face, body and limbs still damp with the ooze of its low sepulchre, it possesses the beholder with a feeling of extremest awe and profoundest wonder. To interrupt these emotions by speculations as to its personality, to approach this majestic figure with the calm processes of scrutinizing investigation, seems a sacrilege. All one's feelings persuade to accept it as a real human being, once instinct with life and activity, now a noble corpse.

It is the work of the sculptor, and out of a single large block of the gypseous limestone, (an upper member of the "Onondaga Salt Group,") which forms large beds in the immediate vicinity.

OPINIONS OF SCULPTORS PALMER, OF ALBANY, AND BROWN, OF NEWBURG, AND DR. ARMSBY, PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN THE ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

These gentlemen hold the Giant a work of art—a remarkably good one—and of very ancient date. Professor Armsby seemed to regard its anatomical correctness with as much interest as Messrs. Palmer and Brown did its effects of position and expression. But on the "humbug" theory they are decided; they do not believe a word in it. Mr. Palmer made a call upon one of the first families during the afternoon. Of course he was asked his opinion of the Giant. "A wonder," said he. "But," said the young lady, "many of the lawyers of our city believe in the iron-bound box humbug." He quickly responded, "That Giant was done long before any of your lawyers were dreamt of. It has been there for ages."—*Syracuse Standard, Nov. 17.*

Where so great excitement existed, it was but natural that numberless rumors, pronouncing this wonderful discovery a humbug, fraud or deceit, should find their way into the columns of the public Press. None of the stories which have gained circulation have, however, been substantiated by the slightest degree of proof. Among other stories it was stated that this stone image was of recent origin, and that within one year at least previous to its discovery it had been carried to Mr. Newell's farm and surreptitiously buried, some persons even adding that Mr. Newell was himself a party concerned in the transaction. In order to disabuse the minds of the public, a series of affidavits were made by all the parties charged with complicity or who might have any knowledge of the events so charged. The depositions are too voluminous for entire publication, but they can be seen at the above hall. We make the

FOLLOWING EXTRACTS FROM THE DEPOSITIONS:

William C. Newell, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he resides near Cardiff, upon the farm formerly owned by James Van Buskirk, which said Van Buskirk conveyed to deponent in the Fall of 1866; deponent took possession of said farm in the Spring of 1867, and has resided thereon until the present time; deponent further says, that Van Buskirk occupied said farm for about one year; that one William Wright, the father of deponent's wife, owned and occupied said farm for about six years prior to the ownership of said Van Buskirk, and that for many years prior to the occupation of said farm by said Wright it was owned and occupied by one Rensselaer McIntyre; that the "Stone Giant" was found upon said farm on the 16th day of October, 1869; that the only buildings upon said farm are the dwellings and barns; that deponent, prior to the discovery of said "Stone Giant," had determined to dig a well adjacent to the barn and engaged the necessary laborers to assist in such work; in digging this well the Giant was found. The deponent further says, that the place where the Giant was found has been cultivated by him for farming purposes (by plowing and otherwise) for three years past; that the earth at the place where said image was found has never been dug or excavated in any manner whatever to the knowledge of the deponent, except in plowing as aforesaid. Deponent further says he never knew until the said 16th of October, nor had any knowledge or information whatever that said stone Giant or any other image was lying at the place where the same was discovered.

WILLIAM C. NEWELL.

Subscribed and sworn before me Oct. 29, 1869—B. L. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

EXTRACT FROM THE DEPOSITION OF MRS. NEWELL.

Being duly sworn, deposes and says that she is the wife of William C. Newell; that she never knew or heard of any such image being upon said farm.

LYDIA A. NEWELL.

Subscribed and sworn before me Oct. 28, 1869.—B. L. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

EXTRACT FROM THE DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is 65 years of age, and that deponent was present from time to time and witnessed the excavation of the pit until it reached its present size; that the strata of earth was plainly discernible in each and every part of said excavation. * * * * * * * * *

A careful observer of the soil in which said Giant lies sees the most indubitable evidence that the soil above and around the said Giant had never been disturbed since its original deposit.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, Oct. 28, 1869.—B. L. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

EXTRACT FROM THE DEPOSITION OF JOHN PARKER.

Being duly sworn, deposes and says that he verily believes that the soil where said Giant was found had never been disturbed prior thereto, except in the ordinary use of the same for farming purposes.

JOHN PARKER.

Sworn to before me—B. L. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

EXTRACT FROM THE DEPOSITION OF MR. WOODMANSON.

Being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is aged 40 years, and that he has resided twenty-seven years within 100 rods of the place where the stone giant was found; that on the day prior to the discovery he agreed with William C. Newell to stone up a well for said Newell as soon as he had dug the same; that deponent, on the morning of the day of said discovery, went to said farm and saw one Emmons and one Nichols digging the said well; that deponent was in the house of said Newell at the time the giant was struck by the persons so digging; that shortly after he was notified that something unusual had been discovered, and deponent immediately went to the pit and there remained until the excavation around said giant had been made, so that the whole image was plainly discernible; and deponent says that the soil where said giant was discovered showed no signs of ever having been disturbed since the earth was originally deposited.

SMITH A. WOODMANSON.

Sworn before me Oct. 28, 1869.—B. L. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

EXTRACT FROM THE DEPOSITION OF HENRY NICHOLS.

Being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is 25 years of age; that on the 16th day of October, 1869, he was employed with one Emmons in digging a well for William C. Newell, on his farm; that while so engaged, at the depth of about two and a half feet, they struck what they supposed to be a stone and which proved to be the Stone Giant; that said Giant was fully exposed to view on the same day; that there was a limb or rock extending partly over the body of said Giant, and that said Giant could not possibly have been deposited in its resting place without removing said limb; that the soil where said Giant was discovered never had been disturbed prior to said day, as deponent believes.

HENRY NICHOLS.

Sworn before me, Oct. 29, 1869.—B. L. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

EXTRACT FROM THE DEPOSITION OF W. S. HOUGHTON.

Being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is 37 years of age, and has resided at or near Cardiff all his life; first heard of the discovery of the giant on Oct. 16, 1869, went to the place where the giant was discovered about 12 o'clock, noon, of that day; the giant had been uncovered and was in full view of many bystanders; that on the easterly side of the stone giant was a root or limb about two and a half feet below the surface of the ground, extending from the side to a point just above, and about two inches beyond or west of the east part of the right elbow of said giant; that said root or limb was of hemlock, and about three and a half inches in diameter; that the limb had the appearance of a broken limb, the end of which was a fracture, instead of a cut; that the same remained as deponent first saw it until the 18th of October, when the limb was cut off at deponent's request and in his presence; and deponent further says it would not have been possible to place the said image under said root or limb as the same was situated at the time deponent first saw it, or as it now is, without excavating to a greater extent on the side of said image opposite said root.

W. S. HOUGHTON.

Sworn to before me, Oct. 28, 1869.—B. L. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

EXTRACT FROM THE DEPOSITION OF HOUGHTON AND PARK.

Volney A. Houghton and Robert S. Park, being duly sworn, say, and each for himself deposes and says, that he resides at Cardiff; that deponents visited the place where said Giant was discovered on the 16th day of October, 1869; that we have each held the office of Postmaster in Cardiff; and deponents say that they have read the affidavit of B. L. Coleman in relation to said Giant and its discovery, to the character of the soil, and in relation to Mr. Newell and the other parties engaged in the service of said Newell, and that the facts stated therein are correct, as they verily believe.

V. A. HOUGHTON,
R. S. PARK.

Sworn before me Oct. 28, 1869.—B. L. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

REAL, THE MURDERER.

His Case Again Before the General Term of the Supreme Court—A Novel Point Raised by Prisoner's Counsel.

The case of JOHN REAL, who was convicted and sentenced to be hung for the murder of Policeman SMEDICK in July, 1868, and to whom the General Term have denied a new trial within the last few days, came up again yesterday before the same Court, Judges CLERKE, INGRAHAM and SUTHERLAND on the bench.

Mr. GRAHAM, counsel for REAL, asked to have a day assigned for a reargument of the motion for a new trial.

Ex-Judge STUART, another of REAL'S counsel, said they intended to press the motion, but all they asked at that time was to have the Court fix a day, so that the case could be heard on its merits. He said that they proposed to argue that the sixth article of what is known as the "Amended Judiciary" became the law of this State immediately after the vote thereon at the November election. The Judiciary article provides that no Judge who tries a case at Circuit or Oyer and Terminer shall form one of the Appellate Court as in this case.

District-Attorney GARVIN thought the other side must, first of all, obtain leave for reargument, and must obtain it on some ground that had been overlooked in the previous argument. At any rate, there must be some sort of paper before the Court, showing that some important point had been overlooked, either by neglect of counsel or an oversight on the part of the Court, or that some case controlling in the matter had been so overlooked. This should be made before the same identical tribunal, composed of the same members, so that they could judge whether the point had been overlooked or not.

Mr. GRAHAM considered it ridiculous and absurd that they should be compelled to argue before the very Judge against whose right to sit they protested. He had expected that Judge BARNARD would occupy a seat on the Bench at that time. He wanted him to be present and he intended to object to his sitting, basing his objection on the ground already stated. They took the ground distinctly that the participation of Judge BARNARD in the decision upon the motion for a new trial, vitiated that decision; that his coming in and taking part in the decision on Monday last rendered the organization of the Court void, the new Judiciary article having been substituted in place of the provision of the Constitution of 1846.

Ex-Judge STUART said they did not claim in terms that the Court was illegally constituted at the time the decision was rendered. They claimed that this Court was a Court operating under the amendment to the Constitution and nothing more.

Judge INGRAHAM—If your view is correct, then this General Term cannot sit. The General Term must be entirely reconstituted. You must go to the Court of Appeals for a hearing.

Ex-Judge STUART—All we ask is to be heard by a Court not sitting at that time.

Mr. GRAHAM—All the questions involving the Constitution and laws of this State must be decided by the Courts, and whether the argument strikes at the existence of the Courts is not material.

The application for a rehearing upon the ground of the illegality of the Court was denied.

Mr. GRAHAM then moved to amend the Error Book. It was conceded by the District-Attorney on the argument, he said, that an exception had been taken to the question put to the witness, REAL, whether he had been in State Prison, though no exception appeared in the Error Book, and the Court treated the matter as though no exception had been taken. The speaker asked to have the bill of exceptions remitted to the Judge who tried the case, to be amended.

District-Attorney GARVIN insisted that they had no right to do this after the case had been argued. He took the bill of exceptions as it stood, and the objection should have been made before argument.

Mr. GRAHAM said he would have moved for the amendment before the argument if the District-Attorney had not treated the exception as taken.

The argument upon the motion to amend the bill of exceptions will be heard on Wednesday.

Fat Men's Ball.

The first annual ball of the "Fat Men's Association of the City of New-York" took place at Irving Hall last evening. The Association now numbers between 150 and 200 members, and considerably more than a quorum were present at the ball. As no member is permitted to weigh less than 200 pounds, the aggregate of humanity represented entitles it to be called the largest ball of the season. The fair partners of the fat Terpsichoreans were, as a general thing, slim waisted and slender, which shows that the Association pays due regard to the law of compensation. There were enough heavy weights, however, among the sex to vindicate the theory of woman's rights and prove that women can compete with men, even in fatness, if they choose. The fattest man present was Mr. J. A. P. FISKE, the President, by natural right, of the Association, who weighs 358 pounds, and the fattest boy was Master THOMAS CONWAY, aged 7 years, who weighs 80½ pounds. These two were the lions, or rather the lion and the whelp of the evening. But for them, the uninformed spectator would hardly have suspected the peculiar adipose character of the entertainment; for an assembly composed entirely of fat men is like the big tree grove in California—the uniform gigantic crowds out all conception of the normal. The dancing, or rather the ponderous movement of the Titans, commenced at 9:30 o'clock in the evening, and was kept up until 2 or 3 in the morning. The cotillion, the waltz, the schottish, and other varieties of terpsichorean programme were performed with as much regularity and conscientious zeal, as if dancing were the natural avocation of fat men instead of a grotesque attempt to defy nature. About 11:30 o'clock the grand march took place, and terminated in the supper room, where the fat men found themselves at home, and joined heartily in their devotions to the voracious deity from whom they derived their inspirations and their fat.

After this service the performance in the Hall was renewed with redoubled zeal and considerable additional weight. Altogether it was an elegant affair.

Trial of William Dickey for Murder.

The trial of WILLIAM DICKEY, the Bombay Hook murderer, was continued in the Bergen County, N. J., Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. MARGARET DICKEY, the daughter of the accused, testified as follows:

I don't remember whether there had been any difficulty between my parents for the few days preceding the shooting; I remember some instances of ill-treatment, but cannot tell at what time we were out sailing—my mother and I—with a young man named Frank Roach; father saw us; Frank Roach took us home; after we had got home we were all three standing on the stoop when father came up; he told mother to go into the house; she said she would, and was going into the door, when he took her by the shoulder and struck her in the side with his fist; I have heard my father say frequently, "I'll get rid of you yet!" my mother would reply, "I know you would if you could;" I think that my father once tried to drown my mother; my mother got into a boat, and was going off from the factory dock; my father saw her getting in, and he ran down to the dock; took another boat and rowed off after her; I heard my mother scream afterward; Roach and Quigley were up at the house, and they ran down and found mother lying in the river; Roach and Quigley went into the water and lifted her out; did not see how she got into the water.

Michael Quigley, who was then sworn, testified: I knew Mrs. Dickey: one day last Spring I saw her lying in about four feet of water; I had a few moments previously seen her go with a parcel into a boat; I saw Dickey row up to her; he took her by the shoulders and threw her into the water; Roach and I ran down and took her out; Dickey said that he wished that he had had her further out, he would have drowned her; the woman was so faint that she could not speak for some moments afterward.

Charles Wausten, a Yonkers Police officer, then testified to the circumstances connected with the arrest of Dickey on the Hudson River, opposite Glenwood, while he was rowing homeward after the murder.

The Court then adjourned. The trial will be resumed to-day.

Important Action of the Police Board—Another Transfer of Captains.

The Police Commissioners yesterday made the following transfers of Captains:

John J. Ward, from the Tenth Precinct to the Thirtieth Precinct.

Thaddeus C. Davis, from the Thirtieth Precinct to the Tenth Precinct.

James Z. Bogert from the Twelfth Precinct to the Twenty-second Precinct.

Johannes C. Slott, from the Twenty-second Precinct to the Twelfth Precinct.

John H. McDermott, from the Broadway Squad to the Eighth Precinct.

Nathaniel R. Mills, from the Eighth Precinct to the Broadway Squad.

Thomas Steers, from the Twenty-eighth Precinct to the Second Precinct.

Morris De Camp, from the Second Precinct to the Twenty-eighth Precinct.

Sergeant Wm. B. Farrell, of the Second Precinct, tendered his resignation and it was accepted. He is the officer against whom Commissioner BRENNAN directed charges to be made for drunkenness in the trial room on Friday last.

Erie Railway Litigation—Testimony of Mr. Ramsey.

In the suit commenced by Mr. RAMSEY against Messrs. FISK, GOULD, LANE and others, in which those gentlemen were suspended, on an ex parte order, the suspended gentlemen insisted that Mr. RAMSEY had no claims against the road, except for the ordinary bonded debt, and therefore had no standing in Court. This point being vital to the suit, a tender was made to Mr. RAMSEY by the counsel for the Erie Railway, and was refused. Subsequently the defendants applied for an order to take the testimony of Mr. RAMSEY, which was granted on the 11th inst. Mr. RAMSEY testifies that his claims against the Erie Company are founded on the ownership of certain preferred stock, sterling bonds of the Buffalo Branch, fifth mortgage bonds and some of the common stock. He believed that there was interest due on some of these bonds, but he could not say how much. He stated that he paid cash for these stocks and bonds to the amount of more than [illegible],000. He denied that the suit was carried on through him by other parties, and stated that he brought the suit because he believed there had been misconduct in the management and disposition of the funds and property of the Erie Railway Company. He said that he bought the stock and bonds before this action was brought, and before he had fully made up his mind to bring it. With regard to the tender he admitted that money had been offered him, which he had refused, but said that he did not know that an amount had been tendered him sufficient to pay off all claims against the Company. At all events all such tenders have been made since the commencement of the suit.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 20—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 85⅞; 1865, old, 84⅞; 1867, 83⅞; Ten-forties, 82⅞. Stocks steady. Erie Railway Shares, 17; Illinois Centrals, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 29s. ℘ quarter for European.

HAMBURG, Dec. 20.—Petroleum closed firmer Saturday night at 15 marc bancos 2 schilling.

BREMEN, Dec. 20.—Petroleum closed firmer Saturday night at 6 thalers 30 groats.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 72f. 75c.

LONDON, Dec. 20—1 P. M.—American Securities are quoted as follows: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 85⅞; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 85; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 84; Erie Railway Shares, 17⅜; Illinois Centrals, 100; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¾. The Stock market is quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Red Winter Wheat, 8s. 10d.@8s. 11d. ℘ cental; Peas, 35s. ℘ 500 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Lard quiet; Beef, 101s. ℘ tierce of 304 lbs. for Eastern Prime Mess.

PARIS, Dec. 20—1:30 P. M.—The Bourse is now firm; Rentes, 72f. 80c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 20.—Petroleum opened firm and unchanged.

HAVRE, Dec. 20.—Cotton opened quiet, both on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 137f. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 20—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money, and 92¼ for the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 86; 1865, old, 85; 1867, 84; Ten-forties, 83. Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 17⅝; Illinois Centrals, 100; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed easier; Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.@11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d.@12d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

PRODUCE—Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Tallow declining at 45s. 3d. ℘ cwt. Calcutta Linseed firm at 59s. Linseed Oil firm at £29 10s. ℘ ton. Common Rosin, 6s.@6s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 72f. 67c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 20.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened quiet at 91⅜ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Dec. 20.—Petroleum closed steady at 60½f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 20.—United States Bonds closed flat; Five-twenties, 91⅛@91⅜.

HAVRE, Dec. 20.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—WHEAT very dull; no sales. RYE quiet; held at $1 05@$1 07. CORN firmly held at $1 14@$1 15. OATS, 57c.@58c. BARLEY dull. CATTLE—Market for Beeves opened dull; receipts, 3,553 head, which is 400 head short of last week. But few Christmas cattle offering; first-class cattle scarce. At the opening, holders of choice Beeves demanded an advance of ½c. on the ruling prices of last week, but they were not met by buyers, and while a few were obliged to accept the ruling rate of last week, others refused, and sent their best cattle forward. Even Christmas cattle sold no higher than last week. In common and medium grades there is no quotable change observable. MILCH COWS—About 30 head of Milkers were received during the week, but the market has ruled dull and they sold very slow at $50@$65 for medium to good. A few good choice would probably have brought $100. SHEEP—The supply of sheep this week has been remarkably fine, numbering full thirty loads of Canada and many of the highest grades. The receipts of the week have mainly been made up of fine Canada; Common to Fair, 4¼c.@5c.; Fair to Good, 5¼c.@7¼c.; Good to Prime, 8c.@9c. HOGS—Receipts of live Hogs light, as dressed have taken their place. A few sales, however, were effected at 10¼c.@10½c. for light, and 10½c.@11¼c. for heavy.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—EXCHANGE, 1-10 off buying; par to 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR dull and weak; sales of Spring Extras at $3 25@$4 25. WHEAT dull and lower; sales of No. 1 at 88c.@88¼c.; No. 2 at 83¼c.@84¼c.; in the afternoon dull with free sellers of No. 2 at 83¼c.@83¾c., seller December. CORN dull and lower at 76½c. for regular, and 78c. for fresh receipts of No. 2; in the afternoon No. 2 was nominally 76½c. OATS firm and higher; No. 2, 43c.@43½c. RYE inactive and nominally 75c. for fresh No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominally 75c.@77c. HIGHWINES quiet and lower; sales at 90c. PORK quiet and nominal; sales at $30 75@$31. LARD, 17¾c.@18¼c. GREEN MEATS quiet at 10½c. for Shoulders. Dressed HOGS moderately active at $11 75@$12 50. Live HOGS firm at $9 25@$9 65 for Common; $11 12½ for Extra. CATTLE steady and unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Corn, 1,600 bushels Barley, 5,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—TOBACCO dull and unchanged. COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR dull; Fall Superfine, $4@$4 20; Extra, $4 35@$4 75; Double Extra, $5@$5 25; Choice to Fancy, $6@$7 50. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Spring, 98c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1@$1 06; Choice, $1 25; choice to fancy White, $1 25@$1 45. CORN dull at 90c.@91c. for Mixed Choice to Fancy; White, 95c.@98c. OATS heavy at 50c.@52c., in bulk; 56c.@58c., sacked. BARLEY dull; Fall, $1 45. RYE dull at 80c.@81c. WHISKY dull at $1. PORK dull; Heavy, $30 50; Extra Heavy, $31. Dry-salted MEATS weak; Shoulders, 12c.@12¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.@15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16c.@16½c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 15c.@15¼c.; Sides nominal. LARD quiet at 17½c.@17¾c. for Kettle. CATTLE unchanged. HOGS weak at $9@$10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 6,500 bushels; Corn, 2,200 bushels; Hogs, 3,200 head.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—FLOUR quiet; Family, $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT firm and scarce at $1 10@$1 15 for Winter Red. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS dull at 50c.@55c. RYE, 90c.@95c. BARLEY dull; Fall, $1 30@$1 35. COTTON quiet; Middling, 23¾c.@24c. TOBACCO firm; sales 64 hhds. at $8 50@$22 50. WHISKY dull, lower and irregular at 95c.@96c. Live HOGS firm and in better demand at $9 75@$10 25. Dressed HOGS firm at $11 50@$12 50; receipts, 6,000 head. Green MEATS firmer; all offered taken at 11¼c. for Shoulders; 13¾c. for Sides; 15¼c. for Hams; held ¼c. higher. Bulk MEATS quiet and nominally unchanged. BACON dull; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Sides, 17¼c.@18c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 21½c.@22c. LARD inactive; held at 17¼c.@18¼c., with but little demand; but little offered. EXCHANGE dull at ¼@1-10 off buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 20.—COTTON closed dull and easier at 24c.@24¼c. for Middling; sales, 3,800 bales; receipts, 13,801 bales; exports—to Liverpool, 6,510 bales, to Havre, 3,675 bales, to Hamburg, 724 bales, to Boston, 1,500 bales. FLOUR firm at $4 70@$5 70@$6 for Superfine, Extra and Double Extra. CORN, $1 15@$1 17. OATS, 64c.@65c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY dull and lower at $26@$27. PORK, $32 50. BACON dull and lower at 16c.@20c.@21c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. HAMS, 25c. LARD firm; tierce, 19¼c.@19½c.; no keg here. SUGAR dull; Prime, 12c.@12¼c. MOLASSES—Prime, 67c.@69c. WHISKY dull at $1 06@$1 08. COFFEE steady; fair, 14¼c.@14½c.; prime, 17¼c.@17½c. FREIGHTS dull; by sail to Liverpool, ⅜d.; to Havre, ¾c.@1 1-16c. GOLD, 120¾. Sterling EXCHANGE, 131; New-York Sight Exchange, ¼c. ℘ cent. discount.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—COTTON steady; Middling Uplands, 25¼c.; Middling Orleans, 26¼c. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $30. FLOUR very dull and drooping; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extras, $5@$5 25; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 75@$6 12½; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $5 50@$6 25; Indiana and Ohio Extra Family, $5 87½@$6 50; Fancy, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT dull; Pennsylvania and Delaware Red, $1 27. RYE, $1@$1 05. CORN very dull; Old Yellow, $1 05; New Yellow, 78c.@85c. OATS dull at 58c.@60c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $32 50. LARD, 18¾c. WHISKY dull at $1@$1 02.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 20.—TOBACCO firm; sales 23 hhds. at $7@$8 60 for Lugs; $10 75 for Shipping Leaf. COTTON unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. CORN, 65c.@70c. OATS, 50c. RYE, 80c. HOGS, $8 50@$10 for Light to Extra Choice. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $31 50. BACON—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. Lard, 18¼c. HAMS, 22½c. WHISKY, 98c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 20.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; Amber, $1 08; No. 1 Red, $1 13; No. 2 Red held at $1 07. CORN dull and unchanged; No. 1 held at 92c. OATS dull and unchanged. Dressed HOGS dull and nominal; sales at $11 50@$12 50. RECEIPTS—2,500 bushels Wheat, 1,490 bushels Corn, 200,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Corn, 115,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

BUFFALO, Dec. 20.—GRAIN in store here: Wheat, 872,000 bushels; Corn, 115,000 bushels; Oats, 186,000 bushels; Barley, 107,000 bushels; Rye, 21,000 bushels; Peas, 2,000 bushels; Rye Malt, 12,000 bushels. The market to-day was generally inactive, and no transactions were reported except a few cars of old Corn at 98c., in store, and car New at 88c., on the track.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 20.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull at 85¼c. for No. 1; 82½c. for No. 2. OATS steady at 43c. for No. 2. RYE steady at 74c. for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. CORN nominal. Dressed HOGS firm at $11 75@$12 25. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour; 28,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 20.—WHEAT heavy; No. 1 Red, $1 14; No. 2 Red, nominally $1 09@$1 10. CORN dull and nominal. OATS dull and nominally unchanged. RYE heavy and unchanged. BARLEY dull and nominal.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 20.—COTTON quiet at 23¾c.@24c.; receipts, 2,484 bales; exports, 2,739 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5. CORN, 95c.@96c. OATS, 67c.@68c. LARD, 19¾c.@20¼c. Bulk MEATS steady; Shoulders, 13c.; Sides, 17c.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 20.—COTTON was in moderate demand, and closed quiet and weak; sales, 1,100 bales; Middling, 23¼c.; receipts, 20,059 bales; exports, 224 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 20.—During the day the COTTON market was active with light offerings, but at the closing the market was quiet and easier at 23¼c.@23¾c.; sales, 1,105 bales; receipts, 1,175 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 20.—Spirits of TURPENTINE lower at 39½c. RESIN dull. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 [illegible]@$2 50. TAR quiet at $2. COTTON—Nothing doing.

DETROIT, Dec. 20.—WHEAT firmer. BARLEY firm at $1 [illegible] ℘ cental. OATS heavy. Dressed HOGS steady; Heavy, $12 25; Extra Heavy, $12 50.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 20.—COTTON closed quiet; receipts, 2,[illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 217 bales; sales, 300 bales; Low Middling, 22¾c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 20.—COTTON was in good demand; receipts, 5,276 bales; exports, 1,345 bales; sales, [illegible] bales; Middling, 24c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 20.—COTTON dull and lower; sales, 500 bales; Middling, 24¼c.@24¾c.; receipts, 645 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 1,767 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—FLOUR, $4 50@$5 50. WHEAT firm. LEGAL TENDERS, 82.

[Advertisement.]

A.—OUR OPINION.—Those who want to make a present of a handsome set of Furs can make a better and more satisfactory selection at the hat store of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, than at any other establishment in town. His present stock is very attractive, embracing all popular varieties, which KNOX is selling at unmistakably cheap prices.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 20.—*In steamship Merrimack, from Rio Janeiro, &c.*—Colonel Crawford Allen, Jos. F. Pratt, Mrs. Mary C. Hayes, Isaac A. Abbott, M. Rickard, James Kelerin, Jas. B. Bond, Robert Godon, wife, children and nurse, Manuel Henrique, Mr. Pinto, [illegible], Solomon Vanprag, [illegible] T. Vanprag and wife, Captain Di, Hon. James Lewis.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	Dec. 21	New-York	Hamburg.
Siberia	Dec. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	Dec. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	Dec. 23	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	Dec. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	Dec. 25	New-York	Havre.
Pennsylvania	Dec. 25	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.

Alaska	Dec. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	Dec. 23	New-York	Havana.
Cleopatra	Dec. 23	New-York	Vera Cruz.
North America	Dec. 23	New-York	Rio.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Central and South America, *via* Aspinwall, by the *Alaska*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 21 | Sun sets..... 4 35 | Moon rises. 7 33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 17 | Gov. Island.10 06 | Hell Gate..11 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 20.

Cleared.

Steamship Cimbria, Haack, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Ship General Butler, Chase, Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Barks John Fyfe, Luce, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Sierra Nevada, Parsons, Valparaiso, Fabbri & Chauncey; Hazard, Karstens, Pernambuco, &c., H. H. Swift & Co.; Crusoe, (Br.,) Mix, La Palmas, Crocker, Wood & Co.

Brigs Balcar, (Br.,) Benson, St. Kitts, G. Wessels; Anna D. Torrey, Curtis, Ponce and St. Johns, N. F., H. W. Loud & Co.; Shannon, Sawyer, Matanzas, Simpson & Clapp; Altaratta, Wallace, Brunswick, Ga., T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schrs. Electric Spark, Cornell, Kingston and Ruatan, B. J. Wenberg; H. V. Crandall, (Br.,) Pettis, Halifax, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; General Banks, Salsbury, Satilla River, Ga., S. C. Loud & Co.; Ida Birdsall, Darien, Ga., N. L. McCready & Co.; B. H. Jones, Davis, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Albert Mason, Rose, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. W. Thompson, Lawson, Bridgeport, Geo. K. Rackett & Bro.; Willie Dill, Day, Beaufort, N. C., Thomas Holmes & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Merrimack, Weir, Rio Janeiro Nov. 25, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco Dec. 1, Para 7th, and St. Thomas 14th inst., with mdse. and passengers to United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co. Had pleasant weather until 17th inst., when we encountered a heavy gale from to S. E. to S. W. 17th inst., lat. 32 34 N., lon. 70 44, signaled a bark, bound to the northward, showing an American ensign, and underneath a blue field with white stripes or square.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans Dec. 12, via Havana 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Dec. 17, at 10 A. M., off Jupiter Lighthouse, exchanged signals with steamship San Francisco, from New-Orleans for New-York; Dec. 20, at 11 A. M., Absecom bearing W. N. W., exchanged signals with 17 Spanish gunboats under convoy of war steamer Pizarro; were running finely under all sails, steering S. S. W., with a light N. N. E. wind and smooth sea.

Steamship Brunette, Tomlin, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamship San Francisco, Baxter, New-Orleans and S. W. Pass Dec. 13, with mdse. to N. H. Brigham.

Ship Benton, (of Liverpool,) Woollerton, Calcutta 113 ds., with mdse. to Kirkland & Von Sachs—vessel to Arkell & Tufts. Passed Sand's Head Aug. 29, rounded the Cape of Good Hope Oct. 21, sighted St. Helena Nov. 1, and crossed the equator Nov. 14, in lon. 27. Has had moderate weather all the passage. Nov. 15, lat. 0 08 N., lon. 28 09 W., exchanged signals with ship G. R. Mosely, (Br.,) steering by the wind.

Bark Doon, (of Ayr,) Munro, Yokohama Aug. 4, with tea to Heinemann & Payson—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Cape Horn Oct. 17, and crossed the equator Nov. 25, in lon. 36. Experienced a succession of heavy gales from W. N. W. to S. W., off Cape Horn. Aug. 8, Thomas Taubmann, one of the crew, died, and was buried at sea. Oct. 17, off Cape Horn, experienced a heavy gale from W. N. W., during which shipped a heavy sea, which swept decks, stove bulwarks, abaft the main rigging, filled cabin, &c., and it is feared damaged cargo.

Bark Regia, (Norw.,) Larsen, Bristol, Eng., 58 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Edye & Co. Dec. 7, lat. 33, lon. 68, during a heavy N. W. gale, shifted cargo and slightly damaged one pump.

Bark Vinco, (of Yarmouth,) Cook, Malaga 39 ds., with fruit to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 12, and had fine weather to Bermuda; was 14 ds. from thence with strong N. N. E. and N. W. winds.

Bark Lynet, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cardiff 30 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Antelope, White, Turk's Island 13 ds., with salt to Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Brig W. N. Z., (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Hermann, Milk River, Jam., Nov. 28, via Delaware Breakwater Dec. 19, with logwood to Edw. Ripke—vessel to master. Had moderate weather.

Brig Curacoa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Curacoa 19 ds., with wood, skins, &c., to Jos. Foulke's Sons. Had strong northerly winds almost the whole passage.

Brig Harriet, (of Liverpool,) Gilbert, Pernambuco 40 ds., with sugar to Bowring & Archibald. Had heavy weather; was 8 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Sarah & Emma, Carter, Machias.

Brig H. F. Eaton, Reed, Calais.

Schr. America, (of Canning, N. S.,) Patten, Demarara 21 ds., with sugar to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Has had northerly gales the entire passage.

Schr. Queen of the South, Corson, Pensacola, with lumber to master.

Schr. Minnie, Hudson, Charleston 7 ds., with lumber and cotton to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Traveler, Brower, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr. Clara J. Lockwood, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr. H. W. McColley, Hubbard, Washington, N. C., with cotton, &c., to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr. A. F. Ames, Whittemore, Savannah 14 ds., with yellow pine to W. F. Brown & Co.

Schr. Mountain Laurel, Langdon, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. H. W. Blake, Simpson, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Daniel Gray, Hicks, Philadelphia, for Taunton.

Schr. Chas. Bailey, Johnson, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Annie Myrick, Dayton, Virginia.

Schr. J. Pain, Stevens, Philadelphia, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., light.

Sailed.

Ships Vanguard, for New-Orleans; Perseverance, for Liverpool; barks Alexander, for Antwerp; Mary Ann Johnson, for Swansea; brig Louisa, for Bermuda.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Roman, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York.

Steamer Centipede, from Philadelphia, was off the Highland light at at 11:30 A. M.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 20.—Off the Port—Steamers Adalia, Liverpool; Magnolia, New-York.

Sld. bark Dalkieth, Liverpool; schr. F. R. Baird, Baltimore.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—Arr. Saturday, steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 20.—Sld. steamship Saratoga, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 20.—Arr. ship Margaret, Liverpool; steamship General Barnes, New-York.

Cld. steamship Oriental, Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Cld. ships Eldorado, for Liverpool, with 30,000 sacks of wheat; Cape Clear, for Liverpool, with 28,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. bark Peru, for Iquique, with a cargo of barley.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 20.—The schr. S. C. Grove, from Richmond for Mobile, put in here with loss of main jib, mainmast sprung and leaking. She is loaded with a cargo of phosphate.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The schr. Minnie Cobb, from New-York for Rockland, sprung aleak on the 19th inst., and was run ashore at Nauset on the 20th to prevent sinking. The vessel bilged.

Spoken, &c.

Oneco—Bark, 4 ds. from Savannah for Boston, Dec. 12, lat. 31, lon. 7[illegible] W.

George Harris—Brig, from Boston, bound S., Dec. 17, lat. 37 40, lon. 72 30.

Mountain [illegible]—Bark, 40 ds. from London for Yokohama, Nov. 25, lat. 19 [illegible] S., lon. 27 30 W.

[illegible]—Bark, 23 ds. from Islay for Liverpool, Nov. 6, lat. 22 S., lon. 31 W.

Portlaw—Br. ship, [illegible] ds. from San Francisco for Liverpool, Nov. 10, lat. 22 S., lon. 31 W.

Golden Fleece—Ship, from New-York for San Francisco, Nov. 22, lat. 3 51 S., lon. 34 21 W.

Min—Br. ship, from Foo Choo Foo for London, 78 ds. out, Nov. 1, lat. 30 31 S., lon. 4 [illegible] W.

Foreign Ports.

At Pernambuco, Nov. 8, brig Beauty, ldg. for New-York.

At Curacoa, Dec. 1, bark Wilhelmina, Agatha for New-York in 2 ds., and bark Alexandrina, ready to sail for —.

At Rio Janeiro, Nov. 25, U. S. flagship Portsmouth, Captain Semmes, Commander [illegible], commanding S. A. Squadron; Wasp, at Montevideo; health of squadron good.

At Milk River, Jam., Nov. 23, brig Sea Breeze, for the Delaware Breakwater in 3 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 21.—The steamship Weser, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

HAVRE, Dec. 20.—The steamship [illegible], from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday on the way to London.

Marine Disasters.

HAVRE, Dec. 20.—The bark Maggie Reynolds, from New-York for this port, while proceeding to her berth, struck the quay and [illegible].

ANTWERP, Dec. 20.—The bark Cummings is ashore in the Scheldt.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!

FRESH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A NICE PACKAGE OF TEA OR COFFEE AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

A CADDY OF TEA OR A PACKAGE OF COFFEE, A MOST USEFUL PRESENT

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

A PACKAGE OF TEA OR COFFEE IS THE BEST PRESENT TO GIVE A FRIEND

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

The Great American Tea Company are now receiving the choicest

NEW CROP TEAS

from the best Tea districts of China and Japan, and putting them up in neat packages of any size, at the lowest

CARGO PRICES,

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

and all warranted to be

CHEAPER AND BETTER

than can be purchased elsewhere in the City.

Orders can be left at either of the Company's stores, (a list of which will be found below,) or sent by post, directed to headquarters, Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st., and the goods will be forwarded forthwith to any part of the City without extra charge.

The Company have also selected large quantities of the

CHOICEST COFFEES IMPORTED,

which they are roasting and grinding daily, and putting up in neat five-pound packages and upward, and delivering in all parts of the City without extra charge.

NO HOLIDAY TABLE

will be complete without the

"GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY'S"

CHOICEST

TEAS AND COFFEES.

Parties getting their Teas and Coffees from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom stores to our warehouses.

The Company continue to sell at the following prices:

PRICE LIST.

OOLONG, (BLACK,) 70, 80, 90, best $1 per lb.

MIXED, (GREEN and BLACK,) 70, 80, 90, best $1 per lb.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (BLACK,) 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per lb.

IMPERIAL, (GREEN,) 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.

YOUNG HYSON, (GREEN,) 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.

UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.

GUNPOWDER, (GREEN,) best $1 50 per lb.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house Keepers and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST AND DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

ROASTED, (unground,) 30c., 35c., best 40c. per lb.

GREEN, (unroasted,) 25c., 30c., 33c., best 35c. per lb.

We are putting up

FIVE-POUND PACKAGES OF

CHOICEST COFFEE

for the

NEW YEAR'S TABLE,

(delivered in all parts of the City free.)

THE WAY TO OBTAIN OUR GOODS.

Leave your orders at either of the stores of the Company, which they have established at central points to convenience their customers in all parts of the City and Brooklyn, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS.

NOS. 31 AND 33 VESEY-ST.

BRANCHES.

No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.

No. 479 EIGHTH-AV., north corner 34th-st.

No. 850 EIGHTH-AV., northeast corner 51st-st.

No. 218 BOWERY, between Spring and Prince sts.

No. 702 THIRD-AV., northwest corner 44th-st.

No. 299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.

No. 205 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, corner Concord-st.

No. 159 FULTON-AV., Brooklyn.

No. 23 DE KALB-AV., Brooklyn.

No. 133 GRAND-ST., Williamsburg.

Or send an order by post to either store, and they will be sent to all parts of the City without extra charge.

REMEMBER

that the very best PRESENT that can be made for THE HOLIDAYS is a package of

CHOICE TEA OR COFFEE.

HOLIDAY WINES.

No family should be without some of our

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES,

VINTAGES OF 1859—1866.

They are the PUREST, BEST and CHEAPEST Wines in the market, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at the Pioneer House,

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,

14 and 16 Vesey-st., N. Y.

108 Tremont-st., Boston.

34 and 36 La Salle-st., Chicago.

TOYS! TOYS!

AT RETAIL.

ALTHOF, BERGMANN & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

NOS. 30, 32, 34 AND 36 PARK-PLACE,

CORNER OF CHURCH-ST.,

beg to inform the public, that they will commence their

RETAIL CHRISTMAS SALES

ON

FRIDAY, THE 17TH OF DECEMBER

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO'S

BEST SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

We invite the public to examine a full line of the above goods, fully warranted by them and us.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,

NO. 747 BROADWAY,

Five doors below 8th-st.

Store runs through to Mercer-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FORD & TUPPER,

SILVERSMITHS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NOS. 787 AND 789 BROADWAY.

CORNER 10TH-ST., UP STAIRS.

THE HOLIDAYS [illegible]—AND EVE[illegible] M. J. PAILLARD & CO.'S, No. 680 BROADWAY. MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Handsome, Useful

AND

Reasonable.

Bronzes, Clocks and Ornaments,

Jardiniere Stands and Flowers,

Inlaid Card Tables,

Fire Screens and Music Stands,

Cabinets and Etageres,

Ladies' Fancy and Sewing Chairs,

Gentlemen's Smoking Chairs,

Pedestals and Card Receivers.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

ENTIRELY NEW STYLES.

LACE CURTAINS AT COST

DURING THIS MONTH.

TABLE LINEN.

UNTIL JAN. 1, WE OFFER OUR LARGE STOCK OF THESE GOODS AT COST.

ALL CURTAIN MATERIALS

REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY WITH PRICE OF GOLD.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,

OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

FREEMAN & BURR,

MERCHANT CLOTHIERS,

NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST.

OVERCOATS, in Castor & Chinchilla Beavers.

OVERCOATS, in Moscow & Whitney Beavers.

OVERCOATS, in Tricots & Waterproof Cloths.

OVERCOATS, in Silk Mixtures and Meltons.

OVERCOATS—Silk Facings and Velvet Collars.

OVERCOATS, the newest colorings & mixtures.

OVERCOATS, in Sacks, Frocks and Capes.

OVERCOATS, $8, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16, $18, $20.

OVERCOATS, $20, $22, $25, $28, $30 and $35.

OVERCOATS, $36, $40, $42, $45, $48, $50 and $55.

WINTER SUITS, Tricots, Silk Mixt'e Tweeds.

WINTER SUITS, Meltons, Cheviots & Beavers.

WINTER SUITS, Check and Plain Cassimeres.

WINTER SUITS, Mix'd & Diago'l Cassimeres.

WINTER SUITS, with double-breast'd Jackets

WINTER SUITS, with Sack & Paletot Coats.

WINTER SUITS, in all the newest mixtures.

WINTER SUITS—$12, $15, $18, $20 and $25.

WINTER SUITS—$30, $35, $38, $40 and $45.

WINTER SUITS—$50, $55, $60, $65 and $70.

BOYS' SUITS—All the latest Novelties.

BOYS' SUITS—For all ages from 3 to 15 years.

BOYS' SUITS—For Dress, Home and School.

BOYS' SUITS—In Velveteens, emb'd & braided.

BOYS' SUITS—$6, $8, $10, $12, and $14.

BOYS' SUITS—$15, $16, $18, $20, $22 and $24.

BOYS' OVERCOATS, in Castor & Fur Beavers

BOYS' OVERCOATS, in Velvets, richly brd'd

BOYS' OVERCOATS—And Walking Jackets.

BOYS' OVERCOATS—$5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 to 20.

LARGE STOCK of fine Piece Goods, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Cardigan Jackets, &c., always on hand. Any garment made to measure at a few hours' notice.

ORDERS from any part of the country promptly filled. Perfect fitting guaranteed in all cases by our NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT. Hundreds order direct from us with entire satisfaction.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT, samples of goods and price list mailed free on application.

FREEMAN & BURR,

MERCHANT CLOTHIERS,

NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST.

Holiday Goods.

C. A. STEVENS & CO.,

40 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN STERLING SILVERWARE AND FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE VARIETY OF JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS FOR CURRENCY, AT GOLD PRICES.

Send for our circular of Improved Lever and United States Watch Company's Watch.

Skates! Skates!

NEW-YORK CLUB.

AMERICAN RINK.

SILVER-PLATED RINK.

NO STRAPS. Made of the finest CAST STEEL, by BARNEY & BERRY.

Also, Skates of all ordinary patterns sold at retail by

Patterson Brothers

Importers of Hardware, No. 27 Park-row.

THE

Steck Pianos,

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,

Are celebrated for their

FINE AND SYMPATHETIC TONE, GREAT POWER AND DURABILITY.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED,

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Warerooms, Steck's Hall, 141 8th-st.,

Between Broadway and 4th-av.

TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AT THE Children's free Riding School and Bazaar, No. [illegible] BROADWAY, between Grand and Broome sts. Prices reduced; Patent LEAPING HORSES, ROCKERS, PROPELLERS, HOUSE SWINGS, $3; SLEDS, MUSIC BOXES, DOLLS, ORGANS, [illegible] GAMES and other TOYS. LEWIS P. TIBBALS. Depot for genuine New-York Club Skates.

HO! FOR THE HOLIDAYS!—The most desirable present is one of M. J. Paillard & Co.'s Musical Boxes. What is a home without one?

$1 Greenback

EQUAL TO A

GOLD DOLLAR!

PRICES REDUCED TO GOLD VALUE AND GREENBACKS ACCEPTED AT PAR.

TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,

398, 400 and 402 Bowery,

Have REDUCED THE PRICES of their entire stock of MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, And now offer

OVERCOATS, usual price $40, now $30.

OVERCOATS, usual price $30, now $22 50.

OVERCOATS, usual price $25, now $18 75.

OVERCOATS, usual price $20, now $15.

OVERCOATS, usual price $18, now $13 50.

Our stock MUST BE SOLD, and all who want Clothing have now an opportunity to purchase what they want at PRICES AS LOW AS THEY CAN POSSIBLY FALL on the resumption of specie payments.

TIFFANY & CO.,

HAVE NOW RECEIVED THEIR FULL STOCK

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

THE CHOICEST

LEATHER GOODS

OF

LONDON, PARIS AND VIENNA.

BAGS FOR SHOPPING AND TRAVELING.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, for real use, completely furnished.

HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES.

STUDENTS' AND TOURISTS' CASES.

WRITING DESKS, PAPER CASES and FOLIOS.

GAME AND CARD BOXES.

POCKETBOOKS.

MEMORANDUM TABLETS.

LETTER CASES

AND CIGAR CASES.

VENETIAN GLASS,

THE FIRST COLLECTION EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS COUNTRY.

VASES, COUPS, JUGS, EWERS, MIRRORS AND CHANDELIERS,

A revival of the manufacture of the famous

Venetian Glass of the XVIth Century.

OPERA GLASSES.

ENAMELED METAL, ALUMINUM, AND LEATHER CASES.

Their store will be open in the evening until Jan. 1.

Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway.

ADAMS,

CHANDLER

& CO.

SELL

GORHAM

PLATE

And offer a LARGE ASSORTMENT for the HOLIDAY TRADE.

SALESROOM,

No. 20 John-st. N.Y.

OXFORD

BIBLES.

OXFORD

Prayer Books,

WITH THE ADDITIONAL HYMNS, IN EVERY VARIETY OF BINDING, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS AND

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Sole agents for the United States,

THOS. NELSON & SONS,

No. 52 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Holiday Presents.

PARIS BONBONNIERES AND NOVELTIES.

PARIS PRESERVED FRUITS.

PARIS SURPRISES.

GERMAN MOTTOES.

CHOICE CONFECTIONERY.

PRICES MARKED RIGHT DOWN.

TAYLOR'S SALOON,

NO. 555 BROADWAY.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO.'S GREAT HOLIDAY display.—The largest importing house of Musical Boxes in America. Sweet music for the holidays. No charge for showing goods. 680 Broadway.

FIRST PRIZES—GOLD MEDALS.

SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF,

452 . BROOME-ST. 459

Near Broadway,

will sell their celebrated

PATENT MONITOR PLATE PIANOS,

only for the

HOLIDAYS,

AT SUCH LOW PRICES

As never were witnessed in this country before.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Champagne.

L. SOMBORN & CO., Importers.

Nos. 96 and 98 Fulton-st., corner William, New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE MOST POPULAR present is M. J. PAILLARD & CO.'S Musical Boxes, works of art, fancy goods. No. 680 Broadway.

HOLIDAY TRADE

THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

NO. 199 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

INVITE ATTENTION OF DEALERS TO THEIR

ELEGANT AND UNEQUALED

ASSORTMENT OF

NICKEL SILVER AND FINE WHITE METAL

ELECTRO-PLATED

TABLE WARE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING THEIR SUPERIOR

PATENT PORCELAIN-LINED

ICE PITCHERS

AND

BAKING DISHES.

SILVER-PLATED

ICE-PITCHERS

WITH

PORCELAIN LININGS,

Lighter, Cleaner and Better than any Others Made.

TIFFANY & CO.,

NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY.

FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE

SINKING FUND

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and

Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK..................$3,000,000.

TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific and other roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country.

TWENTY-TWO MILES ONLY REMAIN UNFINISHED.

The work is being pushed rapidly forward, and TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING OVER THE ENTIRE LINE DURING THE ENSUING MONTH.

About three-quarters of the Loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

The high premiums which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justify the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the Bonds a valuable option.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company.

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